The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Rain is needed very much in Florida.

—Japan has legalized Sunday as a day of rest.

—East Tennessee, too, is suffering from grasshopper pests.

—Many California ranches are being divided into small farms.

—Spicy intelligence from Indianapolis—A Miss Peppers has eloped.

—It costs something to blow up a servant girl now—kerosene hasn't been so high in four years.

—False hair is now made to imitate real hair so closely that it is hardly possible to tell which is switch.

—Carl Vezey has been sent to prison in Paris for three months for singing "Watch on the Rhine" in the streets.

—Baltimore canning houses are said to be putting up all the fruit this season that is possible; that is, they are putting up all they can.

—The new loan is rapidly caught at by the English investor. Wouldn't they like to get rid of a few Turkish bonds at cost and reinvest?

—They are beginning to estimate the coming cotton crop in the South. It is said that it will vary between 4,250,000 and 4,500,000 bales.

—In Chicago it is now gas at $1.50 per 1,000 feet or oil, and to that the gas companies must yield, despite their monopoly and their supposed contracts.

—The St. Louis *Times* piles up another charge against Mr. Hayes, viz.: that "as a Centennial Commissioner he voted to keep the Exposition closed on Sunday." This is horrible! horrible! Take him off the track.

—Chicago and New York are at it again over the question whether the Queen City of the Lakes is not drawing trade from the metropolis, and likely to supplant New York as the chief distributing city of the country.

—It is stated that none of the leading New York theatres can raise their curtains to any less sum than $500 a night and pay the actual working expenses, while the cost of putting "Sardanapulus" on the stage is over $900 a night.

—Norristown *Herald:* A heart made of stone was found in Trenton by a police officer, the other night. It is believed that the young lady to whom it belonged is now flirting at Cape May, and she must have another just like it.

—Poor old Uncle Daniel Drew hadn't the faintest intention of joking when, in response to a reporter's query as to his opinion of Vanderbilt's chances of life, he replied: "I have no hope of his recovery. I know his physician very well."

—Poisoning three centuries ago was the pet crime of Italy. It seems to be fast becoming the pet crime of England. While the royal reward of £250 for the murderers of the late Mr. Bravo finds no takers, London is horrifying itself over another mysterious case.

—The veteran of the German army, Field Marshal Wrangel, eighty years in the military service on the 15th of August, received on that day from the Emperor William a sword of honor, of the finest workmanship, the handle studded with brilliants.

—The death rate in England, as well as in America, has been greatly increased by the intense heat during the past summer. The whole of the increase occurred among infants under one year of age, and eighty-nine per cent. of the increase is referred to cases of diarrhea.

—Some villain sent a neatly done up paper box full of wasps to the editor of the Milton (N. C.) *Chronicle*, and the little pests actually cleaned out the entire establishment, and delayed the paper for a whole day. When it did appear, there was a stinging editorial in it.

—The visit of the son of Napoleon III. to St. Petersburg has been indefinitely postponed. A council of the Bonapartist chiefs has advised against the contemplated trip, as it might give offense to England, where the Imperial Prince has lately received many attentions from the royal family and the higher nobility.

—Sothern is reported as explaining his never playing Dundreary twice alike by the fact that some audiences are so quick to see the joke he is driving at as to cut him out of some of his stock in trade. He always stops when they see the point of the joke he is working toward, and never pursues a point when there has been a laugh.

—The new French Minister of War, General Berthaut, is a man of fifty-six, and is spoken of in the Parisian journals as a hard worker, thoroughly honest, and identified with the cause of army reform. He has a singularly even temper and a habit of quiet command, is not a martinet, though a strict disciplinarian in essential things, and, above all, no maker of phrases.

—The Evansville *Courier* informs us that Governor Hayes contributed $30,000 to the Ohio crusaders two years ago, on the occasion of their ridiculous and blasphemous trampoose and sing-song entertainments from bar-room to bar-room and slum to slum. If he should be elected President, will he encourage "visiting" schools and convents, as well as saloons and dancehouses?—*New York World.* The *World* claims to be a high-toned paper.

—Mr. Sullivan, the Illinois farmer, who may well be called "great," if the size of his farm—40,000 acres—be considered, is about to sell half of it. It is 80 miles square, and 20,000 acres of it are now covered with corn. He says: "I have come to the conclusion that I monopolize more territory than one man ought to, especially at my time of life, and have determined to diminish my cares and give every one who wants a farm of moderate size a chance."

—Mr. Charles Jackson fell dead on the steps of his residence in San Francisco on the 23th ult., a few minutes before the hour appointed for the wedding of his daughter. Invited guests to the number of 1,000 had gathered at Grace church, and were shocked by the sudden announcement of Mr. Jackson's death and the consequent postponement of the ceremony. The afflicted family were well known in fashionable society. The intended bridegroom, Mr. Payne Shafter, is a gentleman of influence and standing in that community.

—At Farmingham, New Hampshire, on the site of Vice President Henry Wilson's birthplace, there has been placed a large bowlder from a neighboring farm, weighing some ten or twelve tons, on which is the following inscription: "Henry Wilson, Vice President United States, America; born here February 16, 1812." This monument has been erected at the expense of Martin L. Hayes, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Farmington, who gave Mr. Wilson a deed of the land where his father lived, and where Mr. Wilson passed his early days.

—We are pained to announce to the voiceless genius of this fair land that owing to the great surplus left over from last year and the year previous, we are obliged to decline with thanks all tenders of that delicate and exquisitely original pun contained in the line, "The melon-cholic days have come." It is beautiful, and our rejection of it does not necessarily imply unworthiness. It only means that if we published a paper twice as big as the Bible, three times a day, it would take us fifteen years to publish that line as often as it is sent to us.—*Hawkeye.*

—A scene occurred at the Royal Italian Opera at the final benefit performance for M'lle Albani as Amina in "La Sonnambula." Bouquets were tossed upon the stage after the usual absurd fashion which pays no attention to the unity and harmony of the performance—this time, when the singer was supposed to be in her somnambulistic state, and her attendant lover, Elvino, officiously tried to awaken her that she might accept a particularly fine nosegay. But M'lle Albani had the good sense to refuse to be awakened.

—The peach packing business is now at its height at Baltimore. It commences about the 10th of August, and closes about the 1st of October. There are 50 oyster and fruit packing establishments in Baltimore, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in the business. In one peach establishment 600 girls and women are employed, in another 500, and so on. In the city 12,000 bushels of peaches are put up daily, using 250,000 cans and employing 8,000 persons. The great bulk of canned fruits finds its market in the West.

—A recent report from the Department of Buildings in New York shows that the estimated cost of new buildings erected in that city in 1870 was, in round numbers, thirty-eight million six hundred thousand dollars; in 1871, thirty-seven million five hundred thousand dollars, and in 1875, only eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars. This is a good illustration of the depressed condition of business, and explains the scarcity of labor. Twenty-six million dollars more was expended on labor and materials in 1870 and in 1871 than in 1875. It is a fair illustration of the condition of building operations generally in the country.

—The auction sale of seats and boxes in the California Theatre for Mr. Booth's opening Monday night took place last Wednesday. The highest premium paid was $100 for the best seat in the house, containing six seats, the regular price of which is $15. Other boxes sold for $50, $45, $30, $25, and $20. Proscenium-boxes sold for $50 and $20. The highest price of seats in the auditorium was $4.50, from which prices declined gradually to 50 cents. It is understood, of course, that all bids were in addition to the regular prices of the places secured. The net returns were as large as those obtained at the opening of Mr. Forrest's engagement in 1866, when the best box sold for $500.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

The War Dragging Along Slowly.

TURKEY.

BERLIN, September 8.—The powers are still endeavoring to induce the Porte to reconsider his resolution, orally expressed, refusing an armistice. The Porte's written reply is expected shortly. It is stated the Porte earnestly desires peace, and disclaims any intention to make exorbitant demands.

BELGRADE, September 8.—The Servians still hold Alexinatz. General Tchernayeff is sending troops and artillery there from Deligrad. The Turks have halted near Alexinatz, between Adrovatz and Petarilovatz, apprehending an attack from General Horvatovich. No news has been received here respecting the peace negotiations. The Servians would prefer a continuation of the war to humiliating conditions of peace.

LONDON, September 9.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says in consequence of reproaches cast upon the Austrian Government for not preventing Russian people from espousing the cause of co-religionists connected with them by race, it is semi-officially stated that that Government, after mature deliberation, has decided that it cannot interfere.

LONDON, September 9.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Deligrad says the wa drags slowly and indecisively, and th situation becomes more complicated. A little stream rising in the Jastrabas range, and flowing at right angles with the Mo rava, enters that river nearly opposite Deligrad. A force gaining the valley of this stream can take the Deligrad position in the flank, and would find an open road to Krusevatz and the interior of Servia, and also to the valley of the Morava behind the Servian positions. It is easy to see the importance of this small valley. A strong Turkish force occupies the Jastrebatz hills. Its object is to gain the stream mentioned, so as to outflank the Servians at Belgrade. Tchernayeff is straining every nerve to defeat their purpose. His weakest point is at the village of Djunis, where there is a break in the heights now fortified by the Servians, the capture of which is necessary to the success of the Turks. Tchernayeff's strongest fortifications are here. The Turks have advanced, and been repulsed several times.

A dispatch to the same journal from Belgrade reports that two hundred and twenty Russian privates and officers arrived there on Thursday. Their advent is considered significant, as all of the Russians who have previously come to enter the Servian army have been officers or Red Cross men. Orders have been issued that any Servian who mutilates himself to avoid military duty shall be punished with death or imprisonment.

The Podgoritza forces intended for the relief of Medun, forming the Turkish right wing, were withdrawn yesterday, and their positions were immediately occupied by Servians.

A special to the *Times* from Vienna says what resolution was adopted by the Cabinet council at Constantinople on Wednesday is not known positively, but it is certain that a proposal of an armistice only was not accepted, and that conditions of peace were formulated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, September 8.—The cabinet has decided to notify the Provincial authorities that while the constitution forbids manifestations offensive to the Catholic religion proper, respect for the inviolability of Protestant churches and cemeteries must be enforced.

DEATH ON THE GALLOWS.

The Oaks Corners, N. Y., Murderer Executed.

ROCHESTER, September 8.—Eighmey, the Oaks Corners murderer, was hanged to-day in Canandaigua. When placed on the scaffold and asked if he had anything to say, he answered: "I have," and called for B. F. Webster, who appeared, and listened attentively to Eighmey, who said: "Mr. Webster and fellow citizens of Ontario county: The people have to look to you for my being here in this place where I stand to-day. You know what you have done, and you will have to bear in mind that you brought me to this. You and Mrs. Crandall talked to me, and now I have to suffer the penalty, and you go free. You know what I say is the truth. I forgive you and Mrs. Crandall. Always think of it. That is all I have to say." Mr. Webster attempted to reply, but the Sheriff would not allow him.

Four Indian Murderers Hanged.

FORT SMITH, ARK., September 8.—To-day was the scene of the execution in the court yard of the United States District Court in this place, by which four Indians, Osee Sanders, a Cherokee, Sinker Wilson, a Cherokee, Sam Peters, a Choctaw, and Jack Valley, a Peoria Indian, paid the penalty of their crimes, which were committed in the Indian Territory. This execution closes the life of fifteen who have been executed within a year by the sentence of the same court, on the same spot, and on the same gallows—six on the 3d day of September, 1875, five on the 21st day of April, 1876, and four to day, nine having suffered the extreme penalty of the law in less than five months.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Prison Question Discussed by the Association.

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 8.—The Social Science Association this morning adopted resolutions recognizing the great utility of the International Penitentiary Congress in 1872, receiving with satisfaction the announcement of another to be held in Stockholm next year, resolving to send delegates, and to urge the different States to do likewise.

Capt. W. Talbot Harvey, Governor of the model prison at Brixton, England, gave an interesting account of the working of the system in use there, and how it had served to suppress crime and induce criminals, after one term there, to seek honest employment. He also gave an account of the ticket-of-leave system. In his prison various kinds of mechanical work are done, as well as willow work and sakum picking. Another prison made twenty million bricks in a year. Prisoners can shorten their terms by good conduct, and are assisted in an aid society after discharge. Terrorism and undue harshness on the part of keepers was not permitted.

The speaker was six years Governor of the Portsmouth prison, and in the last three years, with 1,900 prisoners, he saved the Government £12,000 yearly over expenses. In prisons where miscellaneous work is carried on the success is not so great, because all the prisoners are not able-bodied. The Westhenfield prison, in Connecticut, was announced as self-supporting.

THE VERMONT VICTORY.

Full Returns of the Gubernatorial Vote—23,527 Majority for the Republican Candidate — The Democratic Loss in the Lower House 28.

BOSTON, September 8.—Complete returns of the Vermont Gubernatorial vote have been received, and give Fairbanks 45,585, Bingham 21,035, and scattering 23. Fairbanks' majority is 23,527. Full returns of the Lower House give the Republicans 205, Democrats 31, and no choice 5—a Democratic loss of 28.

The vote of two hundred and twelve towns of Vermont gives the following Republican majorities: First District, Joyce's majority 7,139; Second, Dennison's 8,748; Third, Hendee's 7,139. Twenty-nine towns to be heard from will swell the Congressional majority to about 27,000.

THE CHARLESTON RIOT.

The Militia Under Arms—Several Minor Disturbances.

CHARLESTON, September 8.—All night colored militia and white clubs remained at their places of rendezvous under arms. A party of passing blacks fired into the armory windows of the Montgomery Guards. The fire was returned by the blacks. Excepting this and one or two other minor disturbances the streets were quiet after midnight. Public feeling continues one of deep interest.

A Judge Arrested for Illicit Distilling.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—Judge Thos. C. Simpson, of Oregon county, this State, was brought here yesterday, charged with illicit distilling, and in default of $5,000 bonds was committed to jail. Simpson is Judge of both the County and Probate Courts of Oregon county. He is also a Baptist minister, and has borne an excellent reputation.

THE MINNESOTA ROBBERS.

Four Hundred Citizens in Pursuit —They are Overtaken by a Small Party, but Show Fight and Escape.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 8.—Fourteen citizens in pursuit of the Northfield robbers overtook them late on Thursday night in a ravine a short distance from Shieldville. Shots were exchanged, and one of the robbers' horses killed, but as the robbers turned to make a fight, and the citizens were poorly armed, they dared not dash into them, and the robbers, mounting the dismounted comrade double, took to the woods and were again lost sight of. They were last heard of at Waterville Lake at 2 this afternoon, going South toward Okaman. There are about four hundred men in pursuit of them, one band of forty being less than an hour behind, and it is believed will have them before morning. The tragedy is the all-absorbing topic to-day, and the general impression seems to be that the robbers are members of the famous Younger and James gangs. It is certain they first came to this city about two weeks ago on the river road, and they have since been seen in different localities in the State, at each giving different names and generally different accounts of themselves. In the pocket of one of the robbers killed was found a fine Howard gold watch, a pocket map of Minnesota, a pocket compass and a small amount of money. In the pocket of the other was found a fine gold Waltham watch, but nothing was found on the body of either to indicate who they were or where they were from. Governor Pillsbury has offered a reward of $1,500 for the capture of the robbers, or proportionately for each one captured.

THE INDIAN HUNT.

News from Gen. Crook—No Redskins to be Found—The Troops Discouraged.

CHICAGO, September 8.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Bismarck special says dispatches from Crook's command, dated September 5, headwaters of Heart river, thirty miles from the Little Missouri and one hundred miles from Fort Lincoln, reached here by courier to-day. After separating from Terry on August 24th, Crook followed the trail leading south some two hundred miles. He experienced much delay on account of heavy and continuous cold rains. Considerable sickness exists, and the troops are greatly discouraged. The Indians seem to have scattered in many directions. The troops were on short rations, and the horses much broken down. The command was making for the Black Hills, and will await supplies there, in the meantime scouting in that country and taking care of any hostiles found there. Terry, it is supposed, is still following the northern trail on the north bank of the Yellowstone.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

Speeches by Gen. Harrison and Gen. Harlan—A Field Day for the Republicans.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., September 8.—Gen. Ben. Harrison addressed about 5,000 or 6,000 people at the Salt Wells, near this city, this afternoon. He spoke for an hour, making an able and comprehensive speech, touching briefly about all the questions in the issue between the parties. His review of Tilden's record was admirable, and made a fine impression.

Gen. John M. Harlan made a brief speech at the Salt Wells, and to-night addressed a crowd of 3,000 people at the Wigwam in one of the ablest and most telling speeches of the campaign. A thousand people crowded the streets, unable to get into the hall, which seats 2,000. It has been a field day for the Republican party. Ashael Wilcox, the Independent candidate for Governor, addressed a small crowd on Third street. The political pot is boiling in the pocket. To-morrow Tom. A. Hendricks speaks here.

Centennial Railway Rates.

NEW YORK, September 8.—At a convention of general ticket agents to-day, the following, introduced by W. B. Shattuc, of the C. & G. W. Railway, was referred to a committee, to report to the convention this afternoon:

WHEREAS, The point has demonstrated the fact that rates on Centennial tickets are too high; therefore,

Resolved, That the rates on Centennial tickets be reduced to one full fare to New York and return, and to Philadelphia and return three-fourths of one dollar less than to New York and return from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus or Cincinnati, or west or south thereof.

Resolved, That no ticket shall be permitted to sell round trip Centennial tickets unless they participate in the reduction on the basis of one full fare for the round trip.

Speech by Hon. Carl Schurz in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 8.—Hon. Carl Schurz arrived in this city at noon to-day. In the evening he was escorted by a battalion of Minute Men with torches to the Academy of Music, where a large audience had assembled. Mr. Schurz spoke for over two hours in the German language. The first part of his speech was devoted to the finances, and he spoke in favor of specie reform. He argued that on both of these issues the Republican party was rather to be trusted than the Democratic party. At a late hour he was serenaded, and replied chiefly in English.

Sale of the Emma Mine.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, September 8.—The Emma Mine was sold to-day by the United States Marshal to satisfy a judgment obtained in the United States Third District Court in this place, by which four New York Loan and Indemnity Company and T. W. Park against the Emma Silver Mining Company, Limited. It was purchased by Charles G. Hamilton for $94.24. After the time allowed for redemption has elapsed work will probably be resumed by T. W. Park, the purchase by Mr. Lincoln being on behalf of that gentleman.

The Sioux Commission.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—The Board of Indian Commissioners completed their labors here this evening, and most of them left for home to-night. They will go to New York, where proposals for clothing, &c., will be received and contracts awarded.

"Boss" Tweed Arrested.

MADRID, September 8.—Wm. M. Tweed and his cousin, Wm. Hone, have been arrested in Port Vigo, on board the Spanish merchantman Carmen. Tweed was traveling under the name of Secor. Both prisoners were lodged in the fortress.

Another Railway Sold.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad was sold at auction to-day and knocked down to Wm. F. Buckley at $450,000 for the road and $50,000 for the land grant. It is understood the road was bid in for Andrew Pierce, Jr.

The Stock of Oil in the Oil Regions.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 8.—The stock of oil in the oil regions, as reported under the Supervision of the exchanges of Titusville, Oil City, Parkers and Petrolia, is 3,164,000 barrels.

Marine News.

BALTIMORE, September 8.—Arrived—The steamship Caspian, from Liverpool.

LONDON, September 8.—The steamship Anglia, from New York, has arrivedont.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John G. Kopf to Philip Summer, November 17, 1874; lot on Jefferson street, second ward, Allegheny.....$1,000

John Ander'on's administrators to Wm. A. Reis, June 3, 1876; lot on Rebecca street, Fifth ward, Allegheny.....$1,000

Fred Muller et al. to George Schaub, September 5, 1876; lot in Knoxville, Lower St. Clair township.....$2,000

Thos. McNally to James H. Dodge, August 9, 1876; lot on Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, $1

James B. Dodge to Mary McNally, August 9, 1876; the above lot.....$1

Improvement Trust Co. to A. Witworth, September 4, 1876; lot in Montrose.....$1,000

John Reecher to Emma J. Bentts, October 18, 1876; lot in Ninetenth ward, city.....$2,000

Improvement Trust Co. to Wm. Stevenson, August 9, 1876, lot on Park avenue, Twenty-second ward, city.....$1,000

Jacob Funke to Henry Krackmann, June 20, 1876; lot on Ormsby lane, Twenty-seventh ward, city, $1,000

W. D. Porter to Henry McCully, September 4, 1876; 24 acres in Hampton township.....$1,004

Geo. W. Lotz to Nathan Wiley, July 24, 1876; lot of land in Forward township.....$4,500

J. M. Seighner to W. J. Bright, April 3, 1876; lot on Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$2,000

Jas. McCune et al. to John F. Martin, August 28, 1876; lot on Stewart street, Fifth ward, Allegheny.....$1,100

Same to A. McCune, August 25, 1876; lot on Stewart street, Fifth ward, Allegheny.....$1,100

Thos. Mellon to A. J. Green, August 25, 1876; 1 in Twenty-first ward, city.....$734

C. Berlinger to W. C. Berlinger, February 11, 1876; lot in Millvale borough.....$400

W. Windhorst to H. H. Meyer, April 3, 1867; 2 lots in Reserve township.....$2,800

R. Rally to A. Grasch, August 21, 1876; ten lots in Reserve township.....$1,000

D. S. Williams to C. McDowell, August 22, 1876; two lots on Ella street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,200

R. E. Stewart to Robt. Milligan, June 15, 1876; 6 lots in Wilkins township.....$1

Joseph Keeling to J. Schoff, October 15, 1875; lot in Wharton street, Twenty-fifth ward, city.....$1,850

M. P. Cole to J. and M. Green, August 17, 1876; tract of land in Stowe township.....$2,000

J. Eisenbach to M. Thomas, September 1, 1876; 2 lots in Reserve township.....$1,114

D. McGirk, to H. H. Haber, June 23, 1876; 2 lots on Brushton street, Wilkins township.....$200

THE EXPOSITION WEDDING.

Thousands of Spectators at the Union Last Night of Mr. Richard Dyck and Miss Lizzie Hennig—Full Account of the Ceremony—Description of the Bride and Groom—The Home Cottage.

Seven thousand is the estimated numerical strength of the crowd that assembled last night in the Exposition building to witness the matrimonial alliance of Mr. Richard Dyck and Miss Lizzie Hennig. The wedding last year proved that a public performance of the marriage service is popular, and calculated to draw an immense audience, particularly when it is combined with other attractions. That was a venture that happily proved very successful, and led to a repetition of it this season with a result equally gratifying. The union of the parties was in every respect conducted and consummated in strict accordance with North German customs, which added to the ceremony an element of novelty that was perhaps as powerful as anything else in attracting the people.

In the Exposition yard, with the front facing Power Hall, is what is known as the home cottage. It is not yet wholly complete in all the details of construction and arrangement, but anything that is lacking will be supplied this morning and by noon to-day it will be in readiness for the festivities consequent upon last night's wedding. It is a single story affair, with a thatched roof, something not often seen in this country. The two front rooms were yesterday comparatively devoid of furniture, except an empty bedstead and wash-stand in one, and a sofa and a couple of old-fashioned pictures in the other. Neither floor has a carpet. The windows are covered with blue gauze.

THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The rear of the house is given up to one large room, which seems to be used by the family as the place of the domestic animals, though a big wide fire-place would indicate that the family was in the habit of occasionally if not constantly occupying it, too. The writer is ignorant of the domestic economy and household regulations of North Germany, and in the absence of any one from whom information could be gleaned he was obliged to rely principally on conjectures based upon what he saw around him and their apparent purposes. Of the stalls in this capacious apartment one was occupied by a motherly-looking and gentle cow, lying in her bed of straw and placidly chewing her cud in blissful ignorance of the important part she was playing in this novel wedding. As the hour for the ceremony approached, however, and the crowd about the cottage began to thicken, a few bawls of a seeming questioning character served to indicate to the imaginative that the bovine was awakening to a realizing sense of her responsibilities. Another stall was devoted to a William Goat, and his well known propensity to investigate the region covered by a gentleman's coat-tail made it necessary to secure him with a chain. Although thus prevented from indulging his natural inclinations, he did not languish in total obscurity. A gentleman ten yards from the cottage could tell by the aid of his nose that the goat was on hand and ready for business. A third stall is ready for the reception of a horse, which will complete the quota of animals, except chickens, etc. The entire building, the walls of which are canvas, painted in imitation of yellow brick, is surrounded by a fence which encloses a small yard covered with tan bark.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY.

It was nearly eight o'clock when the prospective bride and groom arrived at the cottage in a cab, and their attendants were not long in following them. It was all that a strong force of police could do to prevent the crowd from completely overwhelming the house and putting an end to all preparations for the marriage. Great was the anxiety manifested to see Mr. Dyck and Miss Hennig, but probably no greater than on other similar public occasions whether in church or at a residence. Brides and grooms have ever been objects of interest and solicitude and doubtless always will be. Mr. Dyck is a gentleman of medium stature, of fine form, and good looking face which has the unmistakable German cast. His dark hair is combed back from a pretty full forehead, and on his lip he wears a moustache that has not yet reached its growth and development. He is a very intelligent gentleman, and though unable to speak a word of English the expression that rests upon his features is sufficient indication of his possession of a very fair share of ability and good common sense. He wore a silk hat, which was a present from his friend, Mr. Wm. Grabowsky, coat and pants of broadcloth neatly and fashionably made, and a white Marseilles vest. He appears to be about twenty-four years of age. He is a confectioner by trade and is employed at the establishment of Mr. Schuster, on West Diamond street, Allegheny.

THE BRIDE.

Miss Lizzie Hennig, the willing bride of one who gives every promise of being a devoted and affectionate husband, has passed her twenty-second birthday, being a twenty-second year. She has not the plump cheeks and round face that characterize the average German girl, on the contrary her features are rather sharp. Her nose betrays an aquiline tendency, and her pointed chin is unquestionably of the kind generally supposed to adorn the Yankee faces of the relatives of Brother Jonathan. She has sufficient command of English to make herself easily understood, but conversation is evidently not her forte. She is a tidy little body, and returning ever to become a great talker. She was attired in a lead-colored dress tastefully trimmed, and a brown velvet bonnet ornamented with a white ostrich feather. She carried in her white kid-gloved hands she carried an elegant boquet. The fancy neck-tie and orange blossoms at her throat were, with the bonnet, a present from Miss Sallie W. Lyon.

It required half an hour to arrange the party for the wedding. The men were all driven out of the cottage until the ladies could array themselves. After they had completed their toilets the gentlemen were admitted, but it did not take long for those who participated in the ceremony to get ready. All they did was to doff their coats and don in the place thereof a white linen garment, made of the same kind of material that the ordinary rough check shirt is, and which would in England be called a smock frock. Mr. Grabowsky said it was a blouse, though, and he ought to know. He wore one, and, with the rest, looked, as the ladies said, "too funny." The national costume of the female attendants has doubtless been seen by all who have visited the Opera House. Maggie Mitchell wears one every time she plays in "Lorle" or the "Pearl of Savoy." They are unquestionably pretty, and make a handsome girl look doubly fascinating. The soft white caps that were so much in vogue here recently, white bodies and aprons, and short dark skirts, trimmed around the bottom with red material, constituted the dress.

THE WEDDING MARCH.

The details having all been completed, and everybody being in readiness, the procession was formed. It was led by Rev. Mr. Muelder and Professor Gilbert, the latter acting as Master of Ceremonies, followed by Rev. H. B. Jedries and wife. Then came two little girls, Annie Shaw and Louisa Hays, strewing flowers in the pathway of the two who were so soon to be made one. The bride was escorted by Mr. Wm. Wartman, the groomsman. The groom was accompanied by Miss Annie Hennig, sister of the bride, and acting in the capacity of bridesmaid. The twenty-four attendants, twelve of each sex, in couples, completed the procession, the rear of which was brought up by the representative of the GAZETTE. Headed by the Great Western Band playing Mendelssohn's wedding march, the party marched through Power Hall to the main building, and ascended the eastern stairway to the platform erected for the occasion. Their appearance upon it was greeted with applause. Anticipating the arrival of the contracting parties, the spectators had sought and gained possession of every point from which a good view of the ceremony could be obtained. The entire floor looking from the platform was thickly packed with standing people as far down nearly as the main entrance. The galleries fairly groaned beneath the weight of humanity, thousands being gathered upon them, and men and boys climbed to overlooking windows and sung places up in the joists and supports of the building.

THE TWAIN MADE ONE.

After a wait of about five minutes, to give the bustling and buzzing crowd an opportunity to calm itself, assisted by quieting and soothing strains from the Great Western Band, the minister, Rev. Muelder, of the Protestant Evangelical church of Dravosburg, opposite McKeesport, commenced the ceremony. He was attired in Episcopal robes. Standing behind a small table on which were the blank marriage certificate, a bottle of ink and a quill pen, and two nickle-plated candle-sticks containing lighted wax tapers, he delivered to the bride and groom an address that consumed ten minutes. He was earnest and impressive in manner, and those who comprehended the low German he used paid the closest attention to his remarks. Mr. Dyck and Miss Hennig were noticeably for the strict heed they gave his utterances. Several times during the ceremony the bride's lips were noticed to quiver, and twice or thrice she wiped away a wandering tear from her face, but when she clasped her lover's hand and the minister, covering both with his broad palm, solemnly pronounced them husband and wife, she could no longer restrain her emotions. Her tears burst forth, and, laying her head on her mother's shoulder, she wept for a moment like a child. Her sister and mother both cried, and some of her lady friends wept, too. Notwithstanding its performance in such a public place, the service was very affecting. After the twain had been declared one they remained upon the stand for several minutes receiving the congratulations and well wishes of their friends, which were showered upon them without number. Prof. Gilbert was the first to salute the bride with a kiss. Preceded by the band the party returned to the cottage, where the attendants resumed their every-day costume. After a short stay there they all left for home, and the wedding was at an end.

The very best order was maintained by the vast audience. There were no murmurs of dissatisfaction or disapprobation. All present clearly were people who knew how to conduct themselves, and nothing whatever ocurred to mar the solemnity of the occasion or the smoothness of the ceremony.

PLATFORM DECORATIONS.

The stand upon which the ceremony took place was very neatly decorated. Two arches of pine were thrown over the top of it from each corner. The center of the arch was surmounted by a twenty-four inch floral crown that had taken the premium during the day, and beneath it was suspended a beautiful marriage bell. Both ornaments were the work of Messrs. Bochmann & Patterson, as well as the boquet held by the bride. Festoons of evergreen were also hung in front of the platform.

The finishing touches will be put to the cottage this morning, and the festivities in it this afternoon, commencing afternoon, will be an attractive feature of the Exposition to-day.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

REV. HOMER J. SMITH is at work again with health re-established.

DR. PERSHING goes to New Alexandria to-morrow to dedicate a church.

REV. A. H. BASSETT is writing a history of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) Church.

REV. R. P. KERFOOT will preach in Christ Church, Allegheny city, to-morrow morning.

BISHOP PECK will be present at the meeting of the M. E. Preachers' Association Monday morning.

MUSIC which has power to soothe the savage breast falls back precipitately from before the average choir member.

COMMUNION SERVICES will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Howard's, to-morrow morning.

THE English Lutheran Church, Seventh avenue, Rev. S. Laird, pastor, will be reopened for Divine service to-morrow.

REV. J. HALL MCILWAINE, of Beverly, New Jersey, will preach in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow.

REV. JESSE H. HULL, ex-President of the Pittsburgh Conference, will preach at Liberty Street M. E. Church to-morrow morning.

REV. N. B. RANDALL, of Vineland, N. J., will preach in the Thirty-seventh Street Baptist Church to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. JOHN GAILEY will preach in the Wylie Avenue U. P. Church to-morrow morning, and in the evening there will also be service.

SPECIAL night services have been held during this week in Trinity M. E. Church, Rev. W. Pitt, pastor, which have been quite interesting.

REV. J. L. PHILLIPS, from Ohio, will be installed as pastor of Union Baptist church, Nineteenth street, South Side, on Tuesday evening. Rev. Dr. Pearson will preach.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D.D., will preach morning and evening in the main auditorium of the Fourth avenue Baptist church. The ordinance of believers' baptism at the night service.

MR. GLADSTONE is opposed to preaching from manuscript. He says the preacher ought to regard the audience as one person who is to be addressed, rebuked, encouraged, and won.

REV. J. L. FULTON, formerly of the Broadway Church, Baltimore, has accepted the call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, and entered upon his duties there last Sabbath.

FROM the bronzed complexions and hardened hands of many gentlemen returning from their "vacations," it would seem as if they had been engaged in the hardest work of their lives.

THE First Presbyterian Church, New York, of which the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., formerly of this city, is pastor, contributed $97,000 to benevolent objects in the last ecclesiastical year.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREYS, of the South Side, will preach to-morrow morning on "The Poor in Spirit," and in the evening on "Gods Before God—Self, Pleasure, Riches, Fame, St. Mary," &c.

AT the Bellefield Presbyterian Church the Lord's Supper will be celebrated to-morrow morning. In the evening the pastor, Rev. W. J. Holland, will preach upon "The Scriptural Grounds for Total Abstinence."

THE Fourth U. P. congregation will worship to-morrow in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner Penn avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Preaching at 3 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. John Gailey. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.

MRS. RACHAEL TINGLEY died in Cadiz, O., August 24, aged 89 years. She was a Methodist over three score years. She was the mother of Professors Tingley, of Indiana University, and Allegheny College, and aunt of Bishop Simpson.

THE repairs of the Central Presbyterian church, Smithfield street, are finished. The church is greatly improved. The pews all have an income independent of pew seats, add will welcome to a seat any who may desire to worship with them.

THE frescoing and painting of the main audience room of the Fifth U. P. church, corner Sandusky, having been completed, it will be open for services to-morrow at the usual hours. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, is expected home from the South to-day, and will conduct the services.

IT was a little embarrassing to the stranger, as he entered the church just as they were singing a hymn, and the sexton, hymn book in hand, as he pointed him to a pew, kept on abstractedly singing, "Over there, over there." "Over where," was the whispered inquiry. "Over there, over there," sang the sexton, still pointing in reply, and the stranger incontinently subsided into the first empty pew.

AT the meeting of Sabbath School Workers on the Castle Shannon camp ground, the following important resolution was passed: "Resolved, That it is exceedingly important to secure the attendance of all children upon the preaching services in the sanctuary, and of all the adults upon the teaching service in the Sabbath school, and to this end it is desirable that our Sabbath services be so arranged that this can be accomplished."

IT IS the property of the religious spirit to be the most refining of all influences. No external advantages, no culture of the tastes, no habit of command, no association with the elegant, or even depth of affection, can bestow the delicacy and that grandeur of bearing which belong only to the mind unaccustomed to celestial converse. All else is but gilt and cosmetics beside this, as expressed in every look and gesture.—[Emerson.

WORKMEN have been engaged for the past few weeks in fitting up the building on the corner of Third avenue and Ferry street, recently used as a Methodist Mission church, for Catholic service. Bishop Tuigg bought this a short time since at public outcry, for a little over $12,000, for the use of the Catholic population of the lower part of the city. The edifice will be ready, most likely, before the close of the present month for service.

AND yet in nothing else do so many dedicated to the work of the ministry fail as in ability to preach the Gospel. How often do we hear it said on every side, of one and another, "He is a good man; he is a man of learning; he is an able man, but he cannot preach." And when a man "cannot preach," however excellent his other qualifications may be, his life as a minister is unsatisfactory to himself and to the Church. Let our Theological Seminaries and Presbyteries send out as many learned men as possible; but above all things let them give us preachers. The world and the Church are crying for preachers; let not their call be unheeded.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

SOME of our clergymen have considered it the proper thing to do to explain their reasons for taking a Summer vacation. Why explain or apologize? Congregations consent—should the clergy decline? If the laborer is worthy of his hire, and those who employ him are willing that he should diversify work with play, and he and they agree upon time and terms, what more is to be said? There is no doubt that the minister is better for his rest—his people for theirs. Reunited, let pastor and flock now go to work vigorously. There is to be a good deal of bad blood during the political campaign, and there will probably be some degree of forgetfulness of Christian duty—ergo, there is an immediate necessity for the best work of good men, whether in the church or out of it.

A CHURCH should pay as it goes, and pay what it agrees. No bank in our country, not even the Bank of England, should have a better reputation for promptness in making its payments than a church of the Lord Jesus Christ. We have a great many churches who have been educated to pay every week, or month, or quarter, and at the end of the year everything is squared up. Everybody feels well. In such societies the spirit of God is not straightened, the word of God is not bound. The preacher prays with more inspiration, and preaches with greater power. The sexton keeps windows enough open to give every person at the service wholesome air; the church is kept clean and tidy, and the approval of the community is secured because it practices as a whole what it professes

DAILY GAZETTE

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110.

NOMINEES are all right, but an important question to be answered always is, who and what are the men who are supporting these nominees—are they those you would like to see in power in the nation?

THE latest is the declaration of a Democratic paper, that the story that HAYES had not made a proper tax return was a put-up story, invented by Republicans, to give him a chance to show up his side of the case.

THE latest information from the Indian region is anything but encouraging. It is that even the agency Indians are dissatisfied and restless, and disposed to show their savage spirit. The large number of them so congregated, gives them boldness and possible trouble is anticipated. SITTING BULL is very triumphant and hopeful, and is said to contemplate a raid on the weaker forts.

PENNSYLVANIA has at last selected her day for the Centennial, the time set being the 28th instant. It will be, as it ought, a grand day. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER will be the orator of the day, and all the features of the occasion will be interesting and inspiring. Governor HARTRANFT will be the leading spirit in the affair, but it is intended to be a day for all Pennsylvanians, and should be enjoyed as such.

THE storm, which has prevailed for several days past, covered a wider area than most summer storms, and, in its scope, is suggestive of the equinoctial. It reached, on the North, Fort Garry, in British Columbia, and extended down the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and spread over the most of Texas. The Western rivers have risen considerably, and it is thought, if the rain fall West continues, the Mississippi may reach the danger point.

DOES THE *Post* realize that for it to be perpetually defending such persons as happen to be on the Republican ticket, and who are Catholics, is the surest way to defeat them? Its elaborate defence of one of our District Presidential electors, on this account, and its perpetual reminder of the subject, only serves to render more prominent the idea that the Catholic church is particularly interested, and does the candidate no good. The *Post* should be more prudent in helping its religious friends.

THE International Congress of Physicians at Philadelphia is said to embody a more general gathering of the really scientific physicians of the country than has been gathered at any time before. A large amount of work has been mapped out for the Convention, among which is that of establishing a uniformity in scientific nomenclature, weights, measures and records of disease in all parts of the country, and the civilized world. The results of the Congress will be very important, particularly if harmonious conclusions are reached.

IT is now coming to be generally remarked, that while the Republican campaign, as a whole, has been singularly free from mistakes, and has been conducted with courage, dignity and vigor, the Democrats have made a sad mis-hit of it all around. Their expressions of sentiment, nominations and policy, have all been unfortunate from beginning to end. Nor do they show any likelihood of bettering the condition of things, as the same tendency to mistake still continues. They are unfortunate, but not more so than they deserve.

JESSE POMEROY, the boy murderer, has been sent to his life long confinement, according to sentence as finally commuted. He has admitted that he had a plan of escape from the old jail, which included the killing of the keeper. He is utterly incorrigible, and yet it is thought he may feign religion, and act well, for a time, with a view to gaining indulgence. His case is one of exceeding embarrassment. The murderous propensity is evidently a mania with him, and is, probably ineradicable. Whether he is responsible in the sense that would make him morally guilty of murder is the perplexing question, and the benefit of the doubt has been given him. He certainly should never be pardoned out.

WILLIAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, has been going it so strong, in his declarations of how economical he compelled Congress to be when he was chairman of the Committee on Accounts, that several persons have been moved to look up the facts, and see just how it is. The vouchers show that so far from economy being practiced, a most reckless outlay was made for current matters. Corkscrews, hair brushes, feather dusters, at $60 a dozen, and a vast array of articles at equally extravagant prices, were allowed and paid for. Yet he has the impudence to brag, and this is his entire stock of trade, that he limited the supply of papers. All the conveniences for the enjoyment of all the whisky that could be had, were abundantly provided.

BRET HARTE is in trouble, and STUART ROBSON with him, on account of the new play, dramatized from HARTE's story of "The Two Men of Sandy Bar." ROBSON has written to HARTE intimating that the adverse criticisms were a sort of blackmail operation, and that money was essential to favorable notices. However that may be, the truth is that HARTE's characters are usually too low and contemptible to be respectably dramatized. In this case, one is a dirty drunkard, and the other a common gambler. When such characters are put on the stage that by contrast they may teach temperance, they are put to the best possible use. But to undertake to make ideal heroes of drunkards and gamblers, as HARTE does, is rather too much for these days. This, and this alone, is the reason for the failure.

THE recent letter of Colonel GORDON, from the White Nile region is one of the most important in the line of discovery of any yet sent. It is from Laido, on the White Nile, and is dated the 24th of June. He had discovered that the White Nile is issues from Lake Albert Nyanza, and now confirms that, and adds that the White Nile splits into two branches immediately after issuing from the Albert Nyanza, the eastern being the river already known. The other, after flowing some distance to the north-west, unites itself for a time with one of the five southern tributaries of the Gazelle Lake (in a latitude 9 north,) and thus rejoins the White Nile. The navagation of the latter river is interrupted by the Fola rapids, which prevent any steamer from passing from Khartoum to the Albert Nyanza; but the new Nile-arm is said to be entirely free from rapids. This will enable the Khedive to send vessels up from Khartoum to the great equatorial lakes, and thus put under his control the equatorial region of Africa.

WITH all their efforts to be courteous, the Philadelphians could not get along with the London boating club that took part in the Schuylkill regatta. Says the *American*: "In the whole conduct of this Schuylkill regatta the judgments and decisions of the umpires have been marked by the most earnest effort to show impartial justice, and the competing crews have been even generous in their practical determination to extend every possible courtesy to their foreign visitors and rivals. That in spite of this there should have arisen complaints from the English oarsmen would be unnatural did not our experience teach us to expect it. The growing discourtesy which has been so severely commented on within the last few days is only a repetition of the rudeness and incivility displayed by the so-called gentlemen crickets who were a year or two ago so hospitably entertained by the gentlemen connected with our local clubs. Just so long as this sort of impertinence is submitted to, it will be continued, and we look upon it as an important step in the right direction that the Regatta Committee should have refused to make any concessions to a spirit which needs to be abruptly checked and not catered to." Pretty severe language toward visitors, but deserved, nevertheless.

CHARLES FRANCIS is already receiving the kind of attention we predicted would be bestowed upon him,—only in a somewhat severer form than we expected. Even the New York *Tribune*, which has a good word to say for every man in politics who really deserves it, refers in the following terms to CHARLES FRANCIS' nomination: The nomination of Mr. ADAMS by the Democrats of Massachusetts has not a single quality of sincerity in it. He is neither among them nor of them. In any State where they had a reasonable prospect of success they would not have dreamed of such a nomination. In even a doubtful State they never would have taken up such a man as Mr. ADAMS as their candidate. As hypocrisy is said to be merely the homage vice pays to virtue, so it may be said of this nomination, that it is simply a recognition of a growing wholesomeness in public sentiment which demands of the Democratic party that it shall travel in some comely and decent disguise. We may count so much at least as gained. The devil is certainly sick when he puts on such saintliness in a nominating convention. Convalescence comes with an election, and the devil's saintliness then runs with the proverb. The party that nominates Mr. ADAMS, and not Mr. ADAMS himself, is the real candidate for the suffrages of Massachusetts voters; and that party has a record by which it must be judged. We need not go further back than the last session of Congress to find enough of the record to give us pause. Mr. ADAMS is a figure head; a fine, historic, clear cut, well proportioned figure head. But behind him, what? That is the question for the voter. How many a buccaneer has roamed the seas for booty and for spoils, from whose bow sprang a winsome fair proportioned figure full of promise with a forecastle full of cut-throats lying just behind her flowing robes. The figure head is beautiful, but whoever strikes colors to it finds a pirate crew behind that will swarm upon his decks and scuttle his ship without mercy or remorse.

THE RALLY.

The demonstration last evening was a sufficiently imposing affair, to show clearly that the Republicans are fully alive to the duties of the hour. The weather was not fully favorable, the showery character of the day seeming to create a fear of unfit weather in the evening. Yet despite all, the marching clubs were out, ready to do duty, and the display was a splendid success. It is perfectly evident that the feeling of disgust at the hypocrisy of the Democratic party, is beginning to permeate the masses of people, and that a feeling is rapidly rising in favor of sweeping the board of all Democratic aspirants whatever. The material for public speaking was never more fully on the Republican side than it is this year, and good use is being made of that fact. The speeches made last evening, and the address to be delivered by Colonel INGERSOLL, next Friday evening, will be of great service in the canvass. We are gratified that all goes so well, and are confident that Allegheny county will show itself in its old colors, faithful and true to the Republican party. We make no doubt that the impetus already given to the canvass will be continued till the close of the campaign. With an organization, such as is now perfected, and the work done that we see every indication of having performed, we have no fear as to the outcome of the present canvass.

HAYES AND TILDEN.

The contrast between the two Presidential candidates, as regards their probable interest in the work of Reform, has been strikingly illustrated, just now, by the investigation which has been very naturally made into their private affairs. TILDEN very unexpectedly entrapped himself, when, in August last, he replied by affidavit to a suit which had been pending against him before he became a Presidential nominee, and in this distinctly stated that he *received*, for certain professional services, in October and November, 1862, $20,000. As against this was his income tax affidavit, fixing his receipts, that same year, at $7,118. These facts have been before the public for some time, and the only reply elicited, thus far, has come from his Private Secretary, which is to the effect that the money was *earned* in other years. This does not prove to be strictly true, but even were it, is not an excuse for withholding it from taxation when received. Other than this, no reply whatever has been made to the discrepancies in the two affidavits, and the slender excuse of his Private Secretary is a substantial acknowledgment of the main features of the charge. Finding themselves so badly caught the Democracy turned about and sought to impeach Governor HAYES in the same manner. They did not find contradictory affidavits, but claimed that as between what he swore to as possessing, and the actual value of those possessions, there was a large discrepancy, and that thus Governor HAYES is guilty of false swearing. We yesterday gave, in detail, in our news columns, the full and complete answer to these charges. This proves that Governor HAYES put a higher valuation on his property than did the Assessor, and that he made no concealments and perpetrated no evasions whatever. The explanation goes still further, and shows that in place of living in the opulent manner that has been described, he has lived very plainly, and is not possessed of the wealth he has been credited with. The answer is detailed, and covers, clearly and fully, every item charged.

His statement, with the returns on which it is based, have been pronounced correct by the Democratic Board of Equalization, is, in brief, as follows: The basis of the charge was that HAYES, after inheriting the bulk of his uncle's fortune, did not return as much personal property as his uncle had returned before his death. His uncle BIRCHARD returned $9,982 in personalty, all of which was more than swallowed up by the obligations HAYES incurred to carry out certain projects for the town of Fremont. He made no return of credits in personal property, because they were more than offset by the debts, which the Ohio law authorizes the taxpayer to deduct. The charge was made that he owned a piano on which he did not pay, tax, though the fact is he owned no piano, but only rented one. Another charge was made that $33,000 was left him in personal property out of which to provide for certain bequests made by BIRCHARD; the fact is that not a dollar in money was left him for that purpose, but the bequests were to be paid out of the sale of real estate, and that is the reason three years were given in which to convert it. For the rest, all Gov. HAYES' personal property was listed at its full value, and some of it at more than its actual value, as subsequent sales of a portion of it proved. His personal property (exclusive of bank stock, on which the tax is paid by the bank and credits offset by indebtedness) was listed at $6,190 in 1874, and $5,710 in 1875, and would not have brought as much at a public sale. So there is not a single foot to rest their accusation on.

In Mr. TILDEN's case, there is no room for doubt, as to one sum, at the least. It must be entirely evident that the $7,118 returned had no relation whatever, and was not a part of the $20,000, which he swore in August last, he received that year; and this amount rests on his personal affidavit. But were the tactics resorted to by the Democracy toward Mr. HAYES resorted to, as against TILDEN, a far worse case can be made out. There was no motive for false swearing in 1876, and therefore, we have in that affidavit, the average of his railway charges. It is known his habit was to charge exorbitant fees, as confirmed by the statement that in the same year he charged the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Company $25,000, and the Chicago & Northwestern $20,000, for services rendered. Another reason for believing that TILDEN had a large income is that Mr. TILDEN swore his income was less than that of other lawyers who had no great railway clients at enormous fees; as, for instance, in the same year EDWIN D. STOUGHTON returned his income subject to taxation at $20,000, WILLIAM M. EVARTS at $22,500, DANIEL LORD at $29,424, CHARLES O'CONOR at $34,097, WILLIAM C. BARRETT at $15,256, SAMUEL (now Judge) BLATCHFORD at $14,127, and JAMES T. BRADY at $7,157. Yet Mr. TILDEN swore his income was only $7,118. There are many other reasons, which have been more or less enumerated, to believe that he has deliberately undersworn his income, to a greater extent than is, as yet, definitely known.

These two candidates are pledged to the policy of Reform. Which is most likely to give it,—the honest man, or the perjurer?

POLITICAL NOTES.

MAINE as well as Vermont has had a lively canvass and a large vote on both sides is expected.

WE do not observe any signs of enthusiasm in the Democratic papers on the subject of the Vermont election.

THE New York *Herald* thinks the Vermont election important as showing the tendencies of the Presidential campaign.

HAYES was accused, and he answered. Tilden was accused, but he answereth not. Will the friends of the latter make a note of it and twitch him up a little?

THE New York Democrats are selecting a candidate for Governor by a new principle of evolution, which results in the survival of the unfittest.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is publishing letters from old deserters and bounty-jumpers to prove that Governor Hayes was never friendly to that class. Who said he was?

THE last accusation against Hon. William A. Wheeler is that he is a great grand nephew of Benedict Arnold, which, if true, Mr. Wheeler should have taken occasion to avoid.

ALBANY dispatches state that a sculptress is at work upon a bust of Tilden. The Republican party is at work upon a bust of Tilden that will be more astonishing than hers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Vermont election demonstrates that wherever there are Democrats they are voting this year. When in that hopeless State they go to the polls it is an indication of such fighting trim as always forerans a victory.—*Harrisburg Patriot (Dem.)*

TILDEN swears that in 1876 he was falsely in 1862, and he is now considering whether he better swear that both of the former oaths were false, or whether he better confine himself to one. This accounts for the delay in that explanation.

THE Springfield *Republican* thinks "it may not be generally known that Hayes poisoned his Uncle Sardis Burchard, after forging the venerated man's signature to a will bequeathing the estate to his beloved nephew." "Reform is necessary."

SEYMOUR, throughout his political letter, has no word of compliment for the chosen standard-bearer of his party. He makes the best appeal he can in behalf of a qualified success of the Democracy, but he does not praise the candidates.—*Boston Journal.*

A WELL informed gentleman writing from New York, informs us that Hayes' majority in that State will be 60,000, and may reach 100,000. With Ohio and Indiana for the Republicans in October, the race in New York will be a walk-over in November.

THE chief proprietor of the Boston *Post* having turned up a thief and forger, the concern has been reorganized and is now running with a "reform" tendency. The *Post* is sweet on Tilden. Winslow would have lifted his voice for Tilden if fate had not overtaken him.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS addressed a political meeting at Shelbyville on Saturday evening. It was a very pretty speech, but we look through it in vain for anything as pointed as a remark that he made at the same place in 1868: "I am ready for compromise anytime."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Harper's Weekly has been examining the record of pardons granted by Gov. Tilden, and finds that the number of pardons and commutations granted by him in 1875 was 88, and up to date in 1876, 98, making a total of 185. Since Jan. 1, 1876, 76 convicts have been restored to citizenship, the record in each case being marked, "Not to be published."

THE simple story of how they stole in the good old Democratic days of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan is very impressive. The average leakage to every thousand dollars collected and disbursed in that golden era of economy was about $9. During sixteen years of Republican rule the average has been 80 cents. In plain words Democratic officials stole, proportionally, over ten times as much as their Republican successors.

THE campaign may now be regarded as fairly opened in California, Nevada and Oregon. In all three States the union of the Independents with the Republicans has greatly strengthened the Republican cause. The Republicans express confidence in all these States of carrying the Presidential ticket, notwithstanding the fact that at the last State elections Democratic Governors were elected in each of them.—*San Francisco Bulletin (Ind.)*

THE Philadelphia *Times* is doing some frank talking with respect to the campaign that the Tilden managers would do well to heed. Of the Vermont election it says: "It is the first public wound that Tildenism has received since the campaign opened. It is not so wide as a barn-door nor so deep as a well, but it is a visible, prostrating wound that will strengthen the Republican tide in Maine, and thus swell the Republican surges from the Pine Tree State upon the October contests in Ohio and Indiana. As the little babbling brooks make up the rivers and the rivers the sea, so do the political tides from every the smallest States mold and make up the judgment of the nation; and if Maine shall follow Vermont, the Republicans will have the vantage ground in the Western October States, and if Indiana and Ohio shall both vote Republican four weeks hence, the only question hereafter will be whether Hayes' majority is to be 300,000 or 500,000."

—The widow of the late novelist, Henry Kingsley, was left entirely unprovided for, and a subscription is being raised for her by some of the Oxford Freemasons, with the sanction of their Provincial Grand Master, Prince Leopold.

NASBY ON THE NEGRO.

The Cross Roads Sage Instructs the People of the North.

He Shows the Aggravating Position of Affairs to the Democracy—And Suggests a Plan to Settle the Case of the Colored Man.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
September 5th, 1876.

Reedin Northern noospapers for some weeks past, I hev come to the conclooshen that the people uv the North don't understand the troo status uv things down here, and I feel it my dooty to enliten em. It is not nacheral that a Northern man kin understand the feelins uv a Sutherner. The Northerner never wuz a aristocrat like us—he never wuz a sooperior race. But bein mere labrin men, or mere men uv biznis, or sich, they kin hardly be expected to comprehend how some things strike the minds uv hawty, shivelrus people, which hev bin obleeged to succum to force.

That the nigger is a trubble to us ther aint no question, and noboddy denies uv it. He is a worriment and an irritashen, and more than that an abeloot nooseince, and there never kin be peece so long az he is onrestrained and oncontrolled.

1.—We are in constant feer uv him. Here in the Corners there is about 200 uv em—there wuz more, but ther repeeted assaults onto us hez ended in ther bein thinned out somewhat—and them 200 keep us in constant feer. They form a body of theirselves, and hev doubtlis organized to act agin us. I myself hev frekently seen two uv em in close converse, and they hev their own religious meetins, wich is doubtlis a kiver for ther nefarious desines.

We hev never suffered from any outbreaks uv theirn, for the Corners is prompt. Whenever we antissipate danger, and feer a risin, we immedjetly sally out and kill a dozen or so, wich nips it in the bud.

2.—They will not labor for us, and thus stand in the way uv the progress uv the country. This season the follerin losses wuz inflictid on citizens uv the Corners by these people refoosin to work for em:

Issaker Gavitt, four akers uv grass.
Capt. M'Pelter, six akers, ditto.
Deekin Pogram, five akers, ditto.
Elder M'Grath, four akers, ditto.

And others too tejus to menshun. I shudder to think that I shood hev lost all my crop ef I'd hed any. But ez I ain't I wuz mercifully spared.

This loss come directly upon the people by the absloot refoosel uv the niggers to cut and git in the hay. Every man uv us wuz at Bascom's every day doorin the hayin season, implorin them wretches to git it in, but they refoosed, givin ez a reeson that they hed ther own to take keer uv. One uv em insultinly asked why we didn't go and git it in ourselves? He never asked no more questions. Ther wuz only $2.50 on his body. And ez we lost the hay crop so we shel lose our corn. It hez not bin ploughed or hoed, becoz we coodent git the labor, and how wat little ther is uv it is to be cut an husked, is the question that we are perpetyooally askin ourselves at Bascom's.

3.—They are not a contentid race, and are onfittin theirselves ez fast es they kin to be an inferior people. They hev skools among theirselves, wich is taught by emissaries from Noo England. They are not only learnin ther children to read, and sich, but they are flyin in the face uv Providence by learning theirselves. They hev the impudence to discuss things, and in one naberhood they hev reely startid a deben sik ool. Uv course all this worries us. Ef they keep on in this way they won't be fit to be agin redoosed even ef we do git a Dimocratic President. I ain't shoor that it ain't too late now, and that even ef Tilden shood be electid, I doubt ef we cood bring 'em to any thing neer wat they yoost to be.

4.—They are inslent to us to a degree that is onbearable. They refoose to take orf their hats wen they meet us, and teech ther children to show us the same disrespect. To a true Suthern gentleman, one uv the sooperior race, this is sufficient to drive him to madnis. He hez allus taken great comfort in the idee that ther wuz a race beneeth him, and it cuts him to the quick to destroy the illusheu. Niggers wich only a few years ago wuz the property uv our citizens now pass us with ther heads erect, and ther hats on, and even irritate us by appearin with better close than we kin wear. Issaker Gavitt's wife wuz only last week driven to the very verge of madnis, by seeing Mirandy, the wife uv one uv ther niggers, on the street with a black silk dress on, suthin Mrs. Gavitt hezn't hed sence Issaker sold Mirandy's daughter to git one for her in 1860. This prudnce is insubordinashen in our families. Mrs. Gavitt made it lively for Issaker. She told him that ef he wood quit loafin around Bascom's and go to work, ez Mirandy's husband did, possibly he mite git her another dress. Issaker coodent make her understand that a shivelry coodent be expectid to work in the feeld like a nigger, and to escape her tongue he didn't go home for two days, but slept on the floor at Bascom's.

5.—This inferior race insists on votin and takin part in public affares. At meetings called to decide ez to levyin taxes for roads and other purposes, they come in and vote and speek just ez the they was white, claimin that becoz the pay taxes they hev a rite to a voice in the disposishin uv em, forgittin that an inferior race ain't no rite to mix in emything. At a meetin last week to consider the extenshun uv a road, one uv these degraded beings come with a paper, on wich he hed written the cost per mile, and all about, and he hed the impudence to hand it to the Seckretary, Issaker Gavitt, to read. I hed to releeve Issaker's embarrassment by tellin the inferior man to read it himself, wich he did, and in consekens the proposishun wuz voted down. They inflict these humiliashens onto us perpetyoolly.

I cood say more, but this is enuff. Ther is but one way out uv this trubble. The two races waz never calkelatid to live together except ez master and servant, and ther they will be peece—the nan's beesniss will these inferior people take the place nacher intended 'em for. The aristocracy uv the sunny South will never admit 'em to an ekality. They hev succeeded in gittin farms, and gittin a foothold that irritates us, to a point just endoorance. We shel never be content till the old order uv things is re-established. Ez the stronger race, we must be releeved uv all feer uv 'em. We must be willed to again made their guardians and protectors, and guides. They must wunst more labor for us, and under our direckshen. We shel never ask that they be absloutely re-enslaved, but they must be made our wards, ez it were. They must not be elevated to the rites uv citizenship till they are fit for it. They must shut up their skool houses, and their churches, and ressoom their normal condishon till sich time ez they hev progressed fur enuff to be safely entrusted with the rites uv freemen.

This is wat we want, and this is wat we must hev to hev peece. Ef the nigger will consent to this ther will be peece—otherwise not. We can't endoor the present condishen uv things no longer.

This fall will decide the matter. Ef Tilden is elected, all will be well. With a Democratic President and a Democratic Congris, with the Southern claims all allowed, with capital, and the means to compel niggah labor, the South will enter upon a new career of prosperity and be almost ez well off ez it wood hev bin hed we succeeded in conkerin the minyuns uv the Gorillier, Linkin, and establishin a government uv our own. Dimocrats uv the North to your posts!

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Reformer.

P. S.—In the interests uv reform I hev arranged for four hundred Kentucky Dimocrats to go over into Injeany in October, provided the money for ther expenses is forthcomin. We are waitin anxiously.

He Feels Relieved Now.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, thus relieves an aching bosom and a crushed heart: "The flirt is the painted hyena of society; the lamb-fleeced-disguised ravening wolf of the affectional fold. Her fangs drip with the gore of the foolishly foud and true. Like the hideous specter-bat of the Orinoco, she drains the last purple drop from the veins of her spell-bound victim, while her soft blandishments lull him to rest and fill his dreams with dazzling scenes of beauty and felicity. More cruel than the great war god of the Aztecs, she feasts upon the torn and bleeding hearts of her own most fervent worshipers. With savage ferocity she crunches the tenderest feelings and emotions of the human soul." There's more of it, but this will suffice.

A Professional Opinion.

A witness for the prosecution in a murder case was thus questioned by His Honor:

"You say you saw the man shot at and killed ?"

"Yes, sir."

"You said, I think, that the charge struck the deceased, on his body, between the diaphragm and the duodenum ?"

Witness—"No, sir, I didn't say no sich thing. I said he was shot between the hog pen and the wood house."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. MAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insist on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER.
618 LIBERTY STREET.

NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 10 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear,
AT LOWE-T PRICES.

SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT,
Nos. 115 and 117 Buena Vista street,
Allegheny City, Pa.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.

PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

CRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS.
84 Diamond Street.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
Fine Grate Setting,
ALL KINDS OF
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired and Chimneys Topped.
All orders left at No. 25 Strawberry alley, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Pittsburgh, or at the Allegheny Postoffice, Box 89, will receive prompt attention.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as themselves) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street, Box 243, Pittsburgh.
Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DIVIDENDS.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
PITTSBURGH, September 1, 1876.
THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, at the Banking House of Semple & Jones, No. 80 Fourth avenue.
J. B. JONES, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

Dress Goods. New Blankets. Domestics, &c. New Hosiery.

At 8c, opened to-day a splendid bargain in Kilmarnock Plaids.
At 12½c, an extra bargain in Malmaison Plaids, very desirable for Fall wear.
At 18¾c, an extraordinary bargain in Tasmania Plaids, same goods sold formerly at 25c.
At 18¾c, a very choice line of Newport and Venetian Suitings, worth 25c.
Scotch Plaids in all the clans.
French and Fancy Plaids at very low prices.
Our stock of Plaids is now very attractive.
At 18¾c, Knickerbocker Suitings a bargain.
Camel's Hair Suitings from 12½c to $1 50.
At extremely low prices all the latest shades in pure Pongee Silk Brocades.
Also just opened, great bargains in pure Pongee Silk Striped Brocades.
At 28 and 31c, great bargains in a very choice assortment in plain and twilled Alpaca Brocades.
All the latest shades in Alpaca Mohairs from 18¾c to $1.

At prices to which none can object, White and Colored Blankets, stock very complete and at bottom figures.
Coverlets, Spreads, Comforts, &c.
Mattresses, Pillows, Bed Springs, &c.
Woolen Table Covers, all colors at $1.
New Felt Skirts at very low prices.
New Balmoral Skirts lower than formerly.
Bustles, Paniers, Hoopskirts, &c.
The new Bustle Hoopskirt cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear, we are offering decided bargains in these goods.
Pillow Shams, Sheets and Bolster Slips
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Trunks and Satchels, at manufacturers' prices.
At 58c, a dozen best Fruit Cans.
At 12½, 15, 18¾, 25c, &c., Blacking Brushes.
Housefurnishing Goods all kinds.
New Hats and Bonnets, Plumes and Feathers, new Zephyrs, Yarns, Ribbons, Nettings, Cardinal Red Netting, Sicilian Scarfs, &c.

Best Prints at 5, 6¼, 7, 7¾ and 8c.
Best Prints in new Fall styles.
4-4 Chintzes at 10 and 12½c.
Brown Muslins at 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c.
Extra bargain in 37-inch Brown Muslin, at 6¼c.
Bleached Muslins at 6¼, 7, 7¾, 8 and 8½c.
Wide Sheetings at our well-known low prices.
Linen Tablings at 35, 37½, 44, 50, 62½ and 75c.
At 35c, a special bargain in Linen Tablings.
At 62½c, satin-finished Linen Tablings.
At 75, 87½c, $1 and $1.12½, Turkey Red Table Linens.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, new styles Ginghams.
At 10, 12½, 9 yards for $1, heavy Chevlots.
At 8½, 10, 12½c, Canton Flannels, very heavy.
At 12½c, &c., Heavy Bed Checks.
Blue trilling for Overalls, very cheap.
At 11, 12½, 15c, &c., very heavy Tickings.
At 22c, a special bargain in Tickings.
At 25c, Tickings, superior goods.
Baskets, splendid assortment.

Ladies' and Misses' Merino Hose.
We have opened this day some exceedingly fine and cheap Hose for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Misses' and Children's plain and colored Hose.
Misses' and Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 8½c, newest styles Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 12½c, Balmoral Hose in splendid new styles.
At 15c, fleece-lined Hose for Ladies.
At 8½c, 3 for 25c, Ladies' White Hose.
At 12½c, Mode Hose for Ladies.
At 18¾c, fine Merino Hose for Ladies, new colors.
At 45c, Balbriggan Hose, reduced from 75c.
At 25c, Bleached and Brown Seamless Hose.
At 5c, and 8c, Gents' Unbleached Socks.
At 15c, Gents' British Socks, 2 for 25c.
Gents' All-wool Socks.
Ladies' All-wool Plain and Striped Hose.
At 12½c, Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, extra large size, slightly imperfect, a great bargain.
At 6¼c, 4 for 25c, Boys' Bordered Handkerchiefs
At 5c, Children's Handkerchiefs.
At 6¼, 12½, 15, 18¾ and 25c, Gents' Black Ties.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Dress Goods. Ladies' Suits. Domestics, &c. Gents' Wear.

At lowest prices, Satin Damassee Brocades.
An extra bargain at 23c in all shades of Alpaca Mohairs—these goods sold formerly at 37½c.
Brilliantines in the most desirable Fall shades, such as seal brown, two shades of brown, green, two shades of green, myrtle, prune, navy blue, dark steel, drabs, &c.
Trial Striped Brocades, a new goods, of mixed colors, very desirable.
All the very latest shades in All-wool Colored Cashmeres from 56c to $1.50.
Black Cashmeres from 37½c to $3

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 9, 1876.

Despite the close, gloomy atmosphere yesterday, there was rather more activity in business circles, and greater stir at the banks. Still, business continues quite dull and inactive, but prevailing hopefulness is the characteristic at the banks. In business circles generally there is a slightly improved feeling and trade. But a month or more must elapse before we shall clearly see whether general improvement will characterize the season's trade. Banks are conservative and careful, and are determined to be on the sure side, if possible.

ARE WE NOT RICH?

Mr. Edward Atkinson in a paper read before the Social Science Association now in session at Saratoga, contends that in this country there never was so great an abundance of all material wealth as in the present year of poverty and depression. The East is crowded with ma nufactured products, the West with grain and m eat, the Middle States with coal and iron, the South with cotton, sugar and corn. Everywhere there is abundance; and even money is so abundant that it can be borrowed for from 2 to 3 per cent. This is true; and he adds the striking remark that we are acting as though we should never need any more mills, mines, roads tools or implements of industry of any kind. We are pretending, he says, to economize, but, in fact, letting inevitable destruction go on; destruction in which there is no profit, but only loss. He contrasts with this what he calls the profitable destruction which goes on when a nation is wisely active and not stagnant, and which is caused by the substitution of new and improved tools and machinery for old. This, he shows, goes on at such a rate and so constantly that in a cotton factory nothing is permanent except the foundations, and nothing is so certain as that all the other parts will be replaced by new at short intervals, in order to admit of more profitable production. This apparent waste produces greater wealth, as he shows, while our present apparent economy leads only to real waste and poverty. Debt, taxation, fires, he asserts, and rightly, we think, need not trouble us, if only we will go to work, and if only we can have a sound currency and greater liberty of exchanging our products.

THE NEW LOAN.

The successful negotiation of Government securities at 4½ per cent., it is claimed, directly refutes the charges made in the St. Louis platform, that there have been made during the past eleven years "no advances toward resumption, nor preparations for resumption," while it fully meets the point made in Gov. Tilden's message where he says: "Of the public debt, $985,000,000 bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and $712,000,000 at five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58 per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely availed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be $17,000,000 a year in gold. That saving regularly invested at 4½ per cent. would, in less than 8? years, extinguish the principal. The whole $1,700,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people."

PRINTS.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

The main features of the print market are unchanged, and agents are charging up dark fancy prints as fast as they arrive from the works. Hence the supply is strictly nominal in first hands. Navy blue prints continue in good demand, and while buyers are receiving increased attention from buyers of nearly all sections. Cheviot and fancy shirtings are doing well, and are also in light supply. The jobbing trade in prints is very active, and, owing to the prevailing scarcity of dark prints, jobbers find much difficulty in keeping up their assortment. Agents' prices are very firm, but there seems to be a disinclination to advance current quotations on the part of the more conservative holders, who think it better to keep their goods sold up at 7c than to run the risk of accumulating stock at higher figu res.

SENSIBLE WORDS ABOUT TRADE.

The New York *World's* reporters have been among the dry goods dealers, and their story is compassed in these few sentences: "The story of the dry goods trade is the same as the story in every other trade. Prices must come down, and prosperity must be looked for in large sales and small profits. The dry goods dealers who have been the first to appreciate this fact have thriven and are thriving. The dealers who do not appreciate it have lost money already, and will lose more until they learn it. There may be one or two trades in which special circumstances may keep up the old prices for a while longer. But the evidence is overwhelming that if we have not yet reached 'hard-pan' in general prices, we are steadily coming to it. Staples are coming down, and as for 'fancy articles,' there is no sale for them except at what would, even two years ago, have been considered ruinous prices."

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	—	5-20's 1865, coupon	118
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	115½	10-40's	115
" 1865	112⅞	Currency 6's	126½
" 1865 new	113¼	New 5 per cents	115¼
5-20's 1867	113⅛	Pacific 6's coupon	118¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	105½	Ohio & Mississippi	31½
Erie	10	Union Pacific	82
L. S.	88	Toledo & Wabash	13⅞
C. C. & I. C.	93	Harlem	136¾
St. Paul	31¾	Adams Express	108
Do. Pref'd	69½	Quicksilver	39¾
Michigan Southern	83¼	U. S. Express	60¾
Do. Central	40¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	83
Northwestern com.	39⅞	Quicksilver pref'd	50
Do. Pref.	69⅜	Fort Wayne	101½
Rock Island	104	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11½
Clev. & Pitts.	86	Canada	46
Pacific Mail	21¼	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	79¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (B)	48	Cen. Trans (S)	41
Reading (S)	44	Hestonville (S)	9¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	138	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	102
Oil Creek (B)	9½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	80
Lehigh Valley (S)	58⅞	N. Penn. R. R. (S)	14

NEW YORK, September 8, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1@2; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $31,000. The customs receipts were $438,000. The clearings were $37,000,000. Sterling was heavy at 485 @485¼. Gold opened and closed at 110, with sales in the interim at 109¾. The borrowing rates were 1@2. Loans were also made flat Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet. Stocks at the opening declined ½ to ¾ per cent., but this was succeeded by a buoyant feeling and an advance of from ½ to 5½ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central. Toward noon there was a break in the coal stocks, New Jersey Central declining to 97¾. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 97¾ regular and 76 seller 80, and Delaware & Hudson Canal to 75. Michigan Central fell off 1¾ per cent., and the remainder of the list ½@1¼ per cent.

After the second call a steadier feeling prevailed, and there was a recovery of ½ to ¾ per cent. In the late dealings stocks were irregular, but in the main firm. The transactions aggregated 178,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 4,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Pauls, 38,000 Lake Shore, 22,000 Michigan Central, 61,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 23,000 New Jersey Central.

It was reported on the street this afternoon that the New Jersey Central was to be reorganized, and that a new mortgage of $5,000,000 was to be made, to be taken by the incoming directors, and also that John Taylor Johnson was to remain President.

The *Evening Post* says a movement is on foot among large holders of Michigan Central Railroad stock to annul the leases put upon the road by the old directors and trustees of the property.

Governments. — United States Coupons 1881, 119½; 5-20s '65, 112¾; do. new, 113¼; do. '67, 116½; do. '68, 118; new 5s, 115½; 10-40s, 115; coupons 115½; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 48½; do. new, 42½; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 26; Missouri 6s, 106½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 18½; Pacific Mail, 21½; Mariposa, 5; do. preferred, 6; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83; American Express, 59; United States Express, 60¾; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 10; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 136½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 40½; Panama, 96; Union Pacific, 62; Lake Shore, 82½; Illinois Central, 85½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 39½; do. preferred, 69½; New Jersey Central, 31½; C. C. C. & I., 93; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 31; do. preferred, 66; Toledo & Wabash, 13½; do. preferred, 32; Fort Wayne, 101½; Ohio & Mississippi, 31½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 78½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 15; Missouri Pacific, 2; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 1½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 134; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 111; Central Pacific, 10½; Union, 106½; Union Pacific land grant, 106½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, September 8.—Consols: 95 9-16; 5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, September 8.—Rentes 106f.

FRANKFORT, September 8.—U. S. new 5s, 103.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 8, 1876.

While there was no perceptible improvement in general business to-day there was a very fair demand for most of the leading staples, nevertheless, and the feeling begins to prevail that we will have some trade yet this fall. Nothing new to record, excepting an advance on Cheese and a firmer market.

APPLES—We continue to quote in a jobbing way at $1@1.50 ₱ bbl for fair to choice.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice solid packed, in firkins and tubs, 20@23c; do. roll, 23@25; creamery, 28@30c.

CHEESE—The market is decidedly firmer, and we advance our quotations to 9@9½c for prime Ohio (August make) to the wholesale trade, and 10@10½ in a retail way.

CORN—Sales of Hurl Corn in small lots, upon arrival, at prices ranging from 78½c, as to quality. Short or medium brush in fair stock and demand light; sales in a small way at 85@85½c, as to quality and quantity. Inside and inferior Corn very dull. Some lots offered at 4¾—find no sale. Crossed in light brush.

BERRIES—Are about out of season; we continue to quote at 80@75c per bucket.

EGGS—Are coming in more freely and the market is easier, although as yet the supply is by no means large—quotable at 18@19c.

FLOUR—We can report a very fair local trade in family brands, both soft and hard, and the general tone of the market is firmer, but we have no change to make in quotations.

Red winter wheat flours..... $6.00@6.50 ₱ bbl.
Amber wheat flours..... 6.50@7.00 "
Spring wheat flours..... 6.75@7.00 "
Patent process and fancy white
Rye flour..... 5.00@5.00 "
Rye flour..... 4.50@4.75 "

GROCERIES—Our advices from the seaboard apport a steady demand, and that, too, at stronger prices, although there has been no actual advance within the past few days. Sugars are weaker, but we can report a continued steady demand, and as yet prices here are still maintained. The export demand for Refined Sugars during August was comparatively light in consequence of their enhanced cost.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 6¼@7¾ | Louisiana ..... 6¾@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf..... 12¾@13	Standard B ..... 11¼@11⅝
Crushed..... 12¾@—	Standard Ex C..... 11⅝@11¾
Granulated..... 12¾@—	Ref. Yellow..... 8¾@9
Powdered..... 12¾@—	N. O. new crop 9¾@10¾
Standard A ..... 11⅝@11¾	

SYRUPS.

Choice 65 a75	Fair 55 a58
Prime 60 a63	Dark 45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice ..... 65@70	N. O., strictly prime 62
Fair 60	Demara ..... 50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@ 85	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	45@ 90	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	40@ 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (h pkgs)..	18
Prime Rio	21½@22	R Rio (loose)....	20½
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java.....	26
Old Gov Java..	32		

GRAIN—There is rather more doing in grain circles, but there is still plenty of room for improvement, and, however, business is considerably behind what it usually is at this particular time. Wheat is in steady demand at $1.12@1.15 for good prime to red winter, and 1.16@18 for amber. The Oat market continues firm but prices remain unchanged; mixed, 33@34; white, 35@36. Corn continues quiet and unchanged; ear, 50@53; shelled, 35@55, as to quality. Rye quiet; but little coming forward and not much inquiry for it; 55@60. Nothing doing in Barley.

GRAPES—The market is overstocked and prices are lower; selling at 2½@3½c per lb.

HAY—Loose from country wagons, is selling at $16@18, as to quality and condition. Baled on track, $12@14 for Nos. 2 and 1 Timothy. Oat straw quoted at $7@8 per ton; wheat straw, $8@9.

MILL FEED—There is an increasing demand for heavy feed, but no improvement in prices. Bran quoted at $11@12 per ton; seconds and shipping, $14@15; middlings and chopped feed, $17@21.

ONIONS—There has been an increased inquiry, but the supply continues equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; $1.50@2 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

OILS—Trade is fair, with lower prices on lard oils, which we quote as follows: Procter & Gamble's double Extra, 65c; Alexander Extra, 57; No 1, 75c; No. 2, 65; P. & G.'s Extra white Miners oil, 58@60; yellow, 53@57. Linseed oil unchanged at 53 for raw and 56 for boiled. Carbon firm at 23@24c for standard brands.

PEACHES—Selling at from $1.25@2.25 per box, as to quality and condition.

PLUMS—Quotable at 10@12½c per quart.

POTATOES—Irish continue scarce and firm, with sales at $2.25@2.50 ₱ bbl. Baltimore sweets, $3@3.50 per bbl; jerseys, $4.50@4.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady demand, and the market is firmer, although prices have undergone no change for some days.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb —	Mess Pork ₱ bbl...$18.50
Do. Canvassed 18	Short Cut do..... 19.00
Shoulders Ex S. C. —	Lard, prime leaf, tes 11¾
Do. Canvassed 10	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tres.... 12
B'fast Bacon S. C. —	Do. .....bbls.... 12
Do. Canvassed 14	Do. .....bkts.... 13
Dried beef Ex S. C. —	Do. 3 ₱ caddies. 14¾
Do. Canvassed 16	Do. 5 ₱ do..... 14¾
Beef Tongues S. C. —	Do. 8 ₱ pails.... 14¾
per doz..... 40@5	Do. 3 ₱ do..... 14¾
Bacon Shoulders..... 8½	Do. 5 ₱ do..... 14¾
Short Rib Sides..... 11	Ham Sausage..... —
Clear Sides..... 11¾	

RAGS—Steady at 2½@3 ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy seed unchanged at $2@2.25 ₱ bu. Nothing doing in Flax or Clover seeds.

TALLOW—There is a moderate demand, without any material change in prices; country, 7½; city, 8¾@8¾c per lb.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 8, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON—There has been more activity the past week, the volume of business reported being unusually large, and it is worthy of notice that some of the mills are buying larger lots, although the inquiry, as a rule, is for small lots to meet immediate wants. As noted in our last, the supply of No. 1 red short is very meagre, not only here but at the sources of supply, and with an increasing inquiry it is held with considerable tenacity; the production of this particular grade of pig iron has been small for a year or more past, owing to the fact that the rates current did not cover actual cost of making it. During the past week there has been no change in prices whatever, but with light stocks, both in first and second hands, an increasing consumption and a light production, the general position of the market is more favorable to producers. Following sales were reported:

CHARCOAL.

225 tons No. 1 2 and 3 Foundry.....Private
ALLEGHENY COKE.
200 tons Gray Forge.....Private
COKE.
500 tons Republic ..... 7 50 4 mos
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.
500 tons Gray Forge ..... 21 00 4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge Neutral ..... 21 00 4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.
30 tons No. 1 Foundry ..... 25 00 4 mos
200 tons Close Gray Forge..... 19 00,4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled..... 18 00 4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled..... 18 00 4 mos
1,210 tons Gray Forge Neutral..... 22 50 4 mos
320 tons Close Neutral..... 21 00 4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled..... 18 00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON—Trade, we are glad to state, is improving, and while it is not improving as rapidly as the more sanguine could desire, it is considerably better than it was last month. Nearly all the mills are now in operation, some of them working double turn, from which it is evident that they are pretty well supplied with orders, as none of them desire to accumulate much stock, but there is complaint in regard to prices, which are being cut so close that there is little or no margin for profit.

NAILS—The market is fairly active and in a very healthy condition; it is true, there is no rush of orders, nor is it to be expected at this season of the year, but the stocks are light and prices are fully maintained. We continue to quote: $2.85, 60 days, for less than 200 kegs, and $2.75, 60 days, for orders of 200 kegs and upwards. Usual discount of two ₱ cent. for cash.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—There is a continued fair demand, but no change in prices; 4¾@5c cash for Horse Shoes, and 5¾c, cash, for Mule Shoes.

Chicago Seed Market.

A better demand existed for timothy seed, and prices ruled 2½@3c per bu higher. Sales of poor to common were made at $1.25@1.45; fair to good sold at $1.50@1.60, and prime sold at $1.65@1.70. There were several sales of choice reported at $1.75. Clover was quiet and without change; sold at $5.90. There was no flax of consequence offered, and the market was for this reason lifeless; quotable at $1.15 at.25 for fair to prime. The other kinds nominal.

Wheat.

H. Kains Jackson, in Dornbusch's issue of Aug. 21, argues that present prices for wheat, which are 7 shillings per quarter less than a year ago, are probably near the minimum, but that they are probably high enough to attract to the United Kingdom a supply fully equal to the wants of the people. He thinks, too, that corn has about reached the lowest point in English markets.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 8, 1876.

The market for Crude continues quiet, and prices are irregular; United opened at $2.99, dropped to $2.85, and subsequently reacted and advanced to $2.88¾; immediate shipment, $2.93@4.

Refined continues firm but quiet. Philadelphia and Baltimore held firmly at 26c, with 27½c bid on cars here to go east. Prices to-day unchanged at 23. It is believed that there will be an active trade in refined during the latter part of the month.

The Philadelphia and Erie during the past month transported 226,200 bbls of oil, against 187,800 bbls during the same month of 1875, or an increase in August this year of 38,400 bbls. As the Philadelphia and Erie does not run on Sundays, this statement shows an average daily carriage of 8,377 bbls.

Oil Barrels in steady demand but unchanged; countries, $1.30; city make, $1.45@1.50, as to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	243
Owner	Loomis & Co	1,000
G. M. Robinson	J. F. Bental	361
S. Craig	Brilliant o w	74
S. Craig	Empire o w	154
G. M. Robinson	National o w	241
Total		1,033

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
American Oil Co	Brough McK & Co	Bait. 1,350

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Phila. 2,900
Lockhart & F	Do	do. 764
A. J. McKee & son	Do	do. 200
Central R. Co	Central R. Co	do. 300
Warden & Oxnard	Warden, F. & Co	Balt 550
Total		43,229

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 8, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady, especially for cash; No. 2 Chicago spring 97¾c cash and September; 97¾c October; No. 3 88c; rejected 67c. Corn steady; No. 2 44¾c cash; 43¾c October; 43c November. Oats active, and prices have advanced; No. 2 33c October; rejected 27a27½c. Rye in demand; tending upward; 60c cash. Barley active, firm and higher; 74½a75c cash; 75c October.

PROVISIONS — Pork unsettled; closing easy; $16,20 cash and October; has sold at $15,90a15,92½ October. Lard: closing firm at $10,45 cash; $10,37½ October; $9,15 the year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm; $1,08.

On Call Board wheat closed irregular and higher; 97¾c September; 97¾a97¾c October. Corn easier; 43½c September. Oats easy and ¾c lower. Pork higher; $16,35 October; $14,95 year. Lard firm at $10,42½ October; $9,30 year.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Flour firm; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4,60a4,85; common to good $4,90a 5,15; good to choice $5,15a5,50; St. Louis $5,20a8,25. Rye flour firm; $4,60a5,20. Corn meal steady. Wheat receipts 46,000 bushels; spring ungraded and No. 2 Milwaukee $1,10½; No. 1 white Michigan new $1,27a1,29; No 3 Chicago spring store $1,05. Rye steady; State 85c. Barley firm. Malt steady. Corn steady; receipts 90,000 bush; mixed steam 54a55c; western mixed 55a58c. Oats steady; receipts 54,000 bush; western mixed and State 47a56c. Groceries unchanged. Petroleum quiet, but firm, crude 14½c; refined 25½@26c; cases 30a31c. Coal unchanged. Eggs steady; western 21a23c. Pork steady and quiet at $17a17,15. Beef firm. Middles quiet; long clear city 9¾c. Lard dull; $10,30a10,35. Butter firm; 15a30c. Cheese quiet and steady; 4a10½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,11.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 8.—Refined petroleum 19¾d.

ANTWERP, September 8.—Refined petroleum 49¾f.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—Cotton firm; 6 1-16a6 3-16d; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 10,000. California white wheat average 9s 5d@9s 8d; Club 9s 8d@9s 10d; red western spring No. 2, 9s 2d@9s 3d; winter 9s 2d@9s 4d. Flour: western canal 22s@23¼s. Corn 25@25½s. Barley 34s. Cloverseed 50s. Lard 51¾s. Refined petroleum 18d; spirits 11d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Flour firmer, but unchanged. Petroleum firm; refined 25¾a26c; crude 19c. Clover seed 10a13c. Wheat dull; red new $1,10a1,15; amber $1,19a1,20; white $1,21a1,25. Rye 62c. Corn firm; yellow 55a56c. Oats dull; new 32a33c. Whisky: western $1,12. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 30a31c; firsts 27a29c; western extras 25a27c. Cheese firm; 9a10c. Eggs steady; western 24a25c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—Cotton firm at 11c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull; red 90c@$1,06. Corn steady at 45a 46c. Oats held 32a36c. Rye quiet at 62a 63c. Barley dull at 90a92c. Pork steady and fair demand at $16,50. Lard strong; steam held $10,50; kettle $12a12,59. Bulk meats firm; 9¾a8¼a8¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Whisky dull at $1,06. Butter dull and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1,17; No. 3 do $1,10; No. 1 white Michigan $1,17 spot and seller October; $1,13½ September; No. 3 red $1,04¾; rejected 90c. Corn steady; high mixed spot held at 49½c; low mixed 46c; damaged 42½c. Oats steady; No. 2 34c; white 36c; Michigan 35c; rejected 29c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 8.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active; Pennsylvania $1,18a1,22. Corn dull at 53c. Oats firm; 33a36c. Rye steady; 54a59c. Provisions more active. Lard 11¼a11¾c. Butter active; 21a26c. Petroleum steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and heavy at $1,11a1,11 1-2.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 8.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,11; No. 2 $1,03½; No. 3 90a95c. Corn nominal; No. 2 43½c. Oats active; No. 2 32¾c. Rye steady; No. 1 64c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring in demand at 76½c; No. 3 45½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 8.—Flour steady; superfine western $4,00a4,25; white wheat extra $4,50a5,75; winter Ohio and Michigan $5,50a6,50; Illinois $5,50 a7,25; St. Louis $6a7,75; fancy Minnesota $6,50a8,50. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed 40a46; rejected 36a42c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—Flour dull; superfine $3,50a3,87½; double extra $3,87½a4. Corn dull at 55c. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime 15¼a18½c. Sugar steady; fair to fully fair 10¾c. Rice steady; common to prime 4a4½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 8.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour and wheat dull and nominal. Corn, oats and rye dull and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon: shoulders 7¼c; clear 10c. Lard dull at 12a 12¾c. Whisky quiet and firm at $1,07.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—Cotton firm at 11c; sales 400 bales; receipts 140 bales; shipments 450 bales. Corn steady at 45c. Oats dull at 45c. Lard dull at 12a13c. Bacon dull at 8, 8¼a10½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 8.—Wheat steady; No. 1 amber Michigan new $1,22; No. 1 white Michigan new $1,27. Corn steady at 55c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, September 8.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 28¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 8.—Petroleum: market unchanged; s. w. 110 test, 23c.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Beeves: receipts 1,280 head, making 5,270 for four days, against 5,280 for same time last week; market better for selling interest than on any previous day for the last three months and at 1c further advance of nearly ¼c; all sold at an early hour including prime steers 10¾a10¾c; common to good steers and oxen 9¼a10¼c; compared with sales of week ago advance is more than $1 per 100 lbs; but no one expects to see present prices maintained to end of next week. Sheep: receipts 4,140 head, making 20,680 for four days, against 16,880 same time last week; fat sheep and steady; 1a2c ordinary to strictly prime; lambs dull; 5a7c with a few sales up to 7¾c. Swine: receipts 3,830 head, making 18,830 for four days, against 11,980 same time last week; a few heavy State hogs sold for $6,50 per 100 lbs alive,

BUFFALO, September 8.—Cattle: receipts 2,222 head; total for the week 11,305 head; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 50 cars held for shipment, which will leave the yard bare of stock. Sheep and lams: receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 1,600 head; sales only one car; buyers will not purchase at prices asked. Hogs: receipts 1,700 head; total for the week 18,300; market dull; sales 1 car, light grassers $5,85; 1 car at $5,65; one deck coarse heavy and light grassers $5,90; 1 car good corn fed Yorkers at $6,25.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Cattle: receipts 3,300 head; shipments 3,400; active demand, closing strong at full prices, bulls and heifers $2,35a3,50; good to choice $4,55a 4,90; extra to extra choice shipping $5a 5,30. Hogs: receipts 7,000 head; shipments 3,800; active demand, firm and a shade higher; common to choice mixed $5,50a5,85; light fair to choice smooth bacon $6,10a6,25. Sheep: receipts 630 head; market fairly active; steady and firm, nearly all sold; prices unchanged.

ALBANY, September 8.—Receipts of cattle 450 cars; average quality better than last week; prices unchanged. Sheep and lambs: receipts 53 car loads; sheep ¼c lower; common to fair sheep 4 to 4¾c; fair to good 4¾ to 5¼c; extras 5¼ to 5½c; for lambs a full ¼c advance was established at the opening of the market, but was lost afterwards; common to fair 5 to 6c; fair to good 6 to 6¼c; good to extra 6¼ to 6½c.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—Hogs steady; common light $5,50a5,75; fair to medium light $5,65a6,00.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 8.—Hogs: $5,85a6; receipts 1,200.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Cotton steady at 11¾c; futures steady; September 11 19-32 a11¾c; October 11¾a11 17-32c; November 11 9-16a11¾c; December 11¾c; January 11¾c.

CHARLESTON, September 8.—Cotton: middling 11c; stock 3,016 bales; week's net receipts 2,500; sales 1,350; exports coastwise 1,364.

MOBILE, September 8.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 10¾a10¾c; stock 4,677 bales; weekly net receipts 1,015; sales 625; exports coastwise 637.

SAVANNAH, September 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¼c; stock 6,008 bales; week's net receipts 4,588; gross 4,688; sales 202; exports coastwise 2,616.

GALVESTON, September 8.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾c; stock 9,902 bales; week's net receipts 7,021; gross 7,062; sales 3,642; exports coastwise 2,869.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Business was moderate with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade continued fairly active. Cotton goods in steady demand and firm and unchanged. Dark fancy prints are very active and in small supply. Dress goods styles of ginghams are more active. Woolen goods are in moderate request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.—52 bbls oil, Paine, A. & Co; 1 car beer, L. Leisey & Co; 1 do heading, 1 do o bbls, S. B. Thompson; 2 cars oil, Lockhart & F; 1 car lumber, Fullerton L. B. & Co; 79 baskets cabbage, J. Taggert; 5 bbls oil, R. Tripp; 1 do, Union Iron Co; 1 car, Glass; 100 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 20 do apples, A. Bricker; 30 bags g scraps, W. Flaccus & Son; 25 box farina, T. Jenkins; 20 do, Arbuckle & Co; 1 car wheat, Whitmyer & Co; 1 do corn, W. G. Miller; 1 do flour, Peabody, H & Co; 100 bbls catsup, H. Rothman; 41 do, F. Shaw; 25 aks oats, Hunter & M. Co; 63 do, J. Garnett; 111 do, J. Rose; 3 bbls g ware, J. P. Smith; 1 case shoes, D. Carter; 2 cases candy, Kemp & V; 1 box drugs, Fahnestock & Co; 1 stock; 35 box soap, F. Shields; 1 box h ware, Sam. Hare & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—16 ½ bbls beer, L. Schmidt; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 10 do, R. Knox & Son; 100 do, Elwood & McC; 23 do, A. Kirkpatrick; 2 w skeines, Hillier & D; 10 buckets, H. Langkamp; 3 bbls eggs, 4 bags t seed, 12 ½ stands grapes, Wilbert & W; 9 pkgs tobacco, Weyman Bros; 87 do, H. Dalimyer; 12 do, Freifeld Bros; 10 tres ½ shoolders, M. M. Fried & Co; 6 targets, J. H. Johnson; 33 box g pepper, 20 do mustard, Arbuckles & Co; 4 cases soap, 1 do midse, V. C Knorr; 4 bbls molasses, R. Dickey & Co; 1 bx hdwe, A. Spear & Son; 5 bbls oil meal, Harris & E; 80 bbls bushels, H. Langkamp; 2 bbls lead, C. F. Wells & Co; 20 tons p iron, Brown & Co; 1 car staves, H. D. Moore; 1 do, S. B. Thompson; 2 bxs bottles, Agnew & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—5 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do, Shomaker & Co; 1 do beer, J. Bruening; 30 cases tobacco, Johnston, P. & Co; 1 car bulk, Lindsey & Co; 1 do oil, Paine, A. & Co; 10 bbls flour, Harshaw & T; 120 bxs cheese, N. J. Braden; 21 cases med, Harris & E; 1 do, Eckert & Co; 1 car wheat, Lockhart & W; 1 bbl liquor, W. H. Holmes; 12 bgs t seed, Friedley Bro; 1 pkg wine, Adler & R; 6 crates pears, Hemer, G & Co; 3 tube boilers, J. Perlit; 4 Co; 24 crates apples, H. Rea Jr; 2 cars ice, Keystone I Co; 1 car f feed, Friedly, R & Co; 1 car grain, Laing & McC; 1 car flour, Houck, McC & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars lime, Holmes & Co; 1 car supergap, J. H. Lotz; 1 do, Jas. Gayhill; 1 do, P. K. & Bbl. Co; 1 do flour, Adams & K; 1 do, R. H. Gibson; 1 do h iron, S. B. Thompson; 12 bbls apples, Reed & S; 12 bbls apples, J. Herbert; 45 pcs flues, J. Miller; 3 pkgs butter, J. McClurg; 2 do, H. Lenz; 1 do orgs, N. Beckfeld; 1 do, R. Beckert; 20 do butter and eggs, J. Hall; 1 do, Mrs. Gilbert; 2 do, C. Geyer; 4 do, G Fass; 2 do, F. Miller; 2 do, C. Gerber; 2 do, F. Rhudi; 2 do, C. Gerber; 1 do, Schmidt leather, S. Rosenfeld & Reno; 2 bxs cement, W. Thompson; 1 car stone, A. Biggs, lot s ware, J. Lutz.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY R. R. Co.—5 cars ice, C. Lake Ice Co; 1 do, Eberhart & O; 12 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 2 cars lime, W. J. Baughman; 2 do bushels spring ungraded and No. 2 Milwaukee $1,10½; No. 1 white Michigan new $1,27a1,29; No 3 Chicago spring store $1,05. Rye steady; State 85c. Barley firm. Malt steady. Corn steady; receipts 90,000 bush; mixed steam 54a55c; western mixed 55a58c. Oats steady; receipts 54,000 bush; western mixed and State 47a56c. Groceries unchanged. Petroleum quiet, but firm, crude 14½c; refined 25½@26c; cases 30a31c. Coal unchanged. Eggs steady; western 21a23c. Pork steady and quiet at $17a17,15. Beef firm. Middles quiet; long clear city 9¾c. Lard dull; $10,30a10,35. Butter firm; 15a30c. Cheese quiet and steady; 4a10½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,11.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 8.—Refined petroleum 19¾d.

ANTWERP, September 8.—Refined petroleum 49¾f.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—Cotton firm; 6 1-16a6 3-16d; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 10,000. California white wheat average 9s 5d@9s 8d; Club 9s 8d@9s 10d; red western spring No. 2, 9s 2d@9s 3d; winter 9s 2d@9s 4d. Flour: western canal 22s@23¼s. Corn 25@25½s. Barley 34s. Cloverseed 50s. Lard 51¾s. Refined petroleum 18d; spirits 11d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Flour firmer, but unchanged. Petroleum firm; refined 25¾a26c; crude 19c. Clover seed 10a13c.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, northeast winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

Iron City College,

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, now in session. Students received at any time. Address for circulars J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Cheap Fare to Centennial.

In another column will be found the announcement of Cook, Son & Jenkins, the celebrated Tourist and Excursion Managers of Europe and this country.

This firm, who have conducted more excursions than any other persons, having contracted to take the Odd Fellows and their families to the forthcoming celebration of their order in Philadelphia, are prepared to issue tickets for Seven Dollars each for the round trip, and good for ten days.

They have engaged five special trains to leave by Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, and on the Monday following. The tickets are good to stop off at Washington City, and as the Capitol is now open, many hundreds will avail themselves of the cheap rate.

A MYSTERY.

A Man Dangerously Stabbed Near the Court House.

It was positively ascertained on the streets last evening that a man had been dangerously, if not fatally, stabbed near the Court House, and removed to a hospital. The affair was kept very quiet, the police knowing no more about it than that it occurred. The names neither of the participants nor of the hospital to which the wounded man was conveyed, could be ascertained. The detectives were around last night looking for the parties, but could learn nothing to give a clue.

Later.—Since the above was written Detective Long and officers Moran and McChesney arrested in the Twelfth ward John alias "Reddy" Waxter, who did the cutting, and he is now in the lock-up. The wounded man is a rough named Murray. He is in the Homeopathic hospital.

HEALTH MATTERS.

August Reports of the Health Officer and the Register.

The Board of Health was to have met yesterday afternoon, but no quorum was obtained. The following reports were ready for presentation:

Health officer Gray's report for August, as follows:

Number of nuisances abated, 648. Number of stills instituted, 3. Number of permits issued, 132. Received from permits, fines and licenses, 327.

Also, the August report of Dr. Snively, Register and Physician to the Board, as follows:

Total number of deaths during the five weeks ending September 2d, 349. The death rate was equal to 25.56 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. There were 134 deaths of children under one year, and 88 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 63.61 per cent., or nearly two thirds of the total mortality. Diarrheal diseases caused 91 of these deaths, teething 28, and convulsions 18. As compared with the previous month typhoid fever shows a decided increase of prevalence, while scarlet fever and small pox exhibit a decrease.

	No. of Cases.	*No. of Deaths.*
Smallpox	8	3
Scarlet Fever	23	6
Typhoid Fever	15	10
Diptheria	11	1

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY:

August, 1873, 4 weeks		398
" 1874, 4 "		324
" 1875, 4 "		301
" 1876, 5 "		349

After waiting about an hour, and no other members appearing, those present left, without fixing any time for another meeting.

New York in Chicago.

The West will be benefitted by the transfer of New York to Chicago, but were Lynn and other shoe marts of the East, brought to the door of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, our people could not be profited either in quality, variety of selection or price, as R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, has a stock of boots, shoes and gaiters that will not suffer by comparison with any other house, and which in price is lower than the lowest of any other. His specialty of retailing at wholesale figures is meeting with the success it deserves, and is highly appreciated by his patrons.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

New Preachers Received — Fraternal Interchanges—Ministerial Characters Passed Upon—The Appointments for Preaching on Sunday.

The morning session of the of the Methodist Conference opened yesterday with thirty minutes prayer-meeting, led by Rev. J. B. Lucas.

The Faculty of Instruction also constituted the Committee on Itinerancy and Orders reported, recommending J. J. Wagoner and J. B. Bartholomew, probationers, received last year, be continued.

A. W. Robertson, Harrison Curry and Chas. A. Dupree applied for itinerancy; are well recommended; passed creditable examinations, and were recommended, the first two for work now, the third to lie over one year, he having so recently came into the Church.

The report was adopted.

Bishop Jesse T. Peck and Rev. L. M. Vernon, of the M. E. Church, were introduced and given honorary seats. The examination of official character was resumed. The name of J. L. Simpson, who had been serving a church in Beloit, Wisconsin, the past year, was called, and his character passed. The character of J. R. Helmick was passed, and his superannuated relation continued. G. B. Dotson and C. A. Sipe, M. B. Taylor and W. Phipps were examined, and their characters passed. Dr. J. Elliot and Wm. McCracken were placed on the unstationed list, at their own request.

Rev. Alex. Clark stated to the Conference that Bishop Peck desired to leave on the noon train. Business was suspended at 11 a. m. to give the Bishop an opportunity to address the Conference, which he did very felicitously. His reference to the progress of national unification, as an illustration of ecclesiastical unification, was pertinent and forcible. He thinks, however, that the approach of the different branches of Methodism to each other has been more graceful than rapid. The Bishop's speech was well received, and several of his remarks elicited applause.

Dr. Collier and Dr. Laishley replied to the Bishop's address. At the close of their replies a hymn was sung, when a general hand-shaking and mutual interchange of congratulations took place. The hour of adjournment having arrived the Doxology was sung and the Conference dismissed by the benediction pronounced by Bishop Peck.

Conference opened for the afternoon session at 1½ o'clock, with religious services conducted by Rev. J. W. Rutledge, after which several committees reported. At 2½ P. M. Rev. A. Clark addressed the Conference, giving a very graphic description of his visit to the different Methodist Conferences of England and Ireland. Rev. Fisher, a Presbyterian minister of Wheeling, who was traveling companion of Bro. Clark in his visit to Europe, addressed the Conference, giving a description of the scenes through which they passed, and of the good work being done by Methodism in the northern parts of Europe.

After the addresses a vote of **thanks was** given by the Conference to Mr. Clark for the able and satisfactory manner in which he represented the Methodist Church of America in the Methodist Churches of England and Ireland.

A communication was received from Mrs. Lucas, wife of Rev. H. Lucas, a member of the Conference, desiring the prayers of the Conference for her husband, who is thought to be dying, which was complied with, Rev. P. L. Laishley leading in prayer.

In order to give the committee an opportunity of getting reports ready for Saturday morning, on motion, the Conference adjourned by prayer by Rev. J. B. Lucas.

The following ministers of the Conference have been appointed to preach on Sunday in the several churches:

Methodist Church, Bellevue—Morning, S. B. Treadway; evening, John Gregory.

M. E. Church, Bellevue—Morning, John Cowl; evening, H. Palmer.

Presbyterian Church, Bellevue, morning, Alex. Clark; evening, D. Jones.

U. P. Church, Bellevue, 4 P. M., P. T. Laisley.

First Church, Pittsburgh, morning, E. A. Brindley; evening, W. R. Cowl.

Second Church, Pittsburgh, morning, J. M. Mason; evening E. A. Brindley.

Third Church, Pittsburgh, evening, P. T. Conway.

First Church, Allegheny, morning, H. C. Ames; evening, J. B. Lucas.

Second Church, Allegheny, morning W. T. Wilson; evening J. F. Dyer.

First Church, Birmingham, morning, J. B. Lucas; evening, D. W. Myers.

Pleasant Valley Mission, 3 P. M., A. W. Robertson.

Hillside Chapel, 3 P. M., S. F. Crowther.

Liberty street M. E. Church, morning, J. H. Hill; evening, M. B. Taylor.

East End Mission, morning, J. A. Gebrette.

Grace Church, Sharpsburg, morning and evening, E. Mathers.

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

We call the attention of dealers desiring these goods to the well-known house of Allen Kirkpatrick & Co. They have a large stock, and can offer inducements to cash buyers.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

The Centennial Outdone

by the display of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Gents' Furnishing Goods at the fashionable clothing emporium of Bleskly & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The First Grand Republican Rally—Four Thousand Men in Line —The City in a Blaze of Enthusiasm—Speeches by Ex-Gov. Pollock and Rufus E. Shapley, of Philadelphia.

The first grand political demonstration of the campaign was held in this city last night, and notwithstanding it was what might be termed an impromptu affair, there being but three clubs outside of the cities in line, it was one among the grandest ever held in the city, there being over four thousand uniformed men in line.

The procession moved over the route designated by Chief Marshal Pierson, and all along the line the enthusiasm was most intense. Many buildings were tastefully decorated, and the streets were in a perfect glare with red fire, rockets and Roman candles. The procession, although moving at quickstep time and in close order, required about forty-five minutes to pass a given point. The streets were thronged with spectators to such an extent that at several of the more prominent points it was utterly impossible for the pedestrian to pass.

THE PROSESSION.

The several divisions formed in accordance with order previously published, and marched over the route designated in the following order:

Chief Marshal, Gen. A. L. Pearson and Staff, with the following escort:

Allegheny Veteran Soldiers'.
Republican club, Capt. H. K. Taylor, 100 men.
Veteran Boys in Blue, Capt. Dan. Nichols, 50 men.

FIRST DIVISION.

Eighteenth Regiment Band.
First ward, Pittsburgh, Hayes and Wheeler club, 50 men.
B. F. Kennedy, Division Marshal and Staff.
McKeesport Hayes and Wheeler club, Capt. David Jenkins, 110 men.
St. Bridgett's Band.
Eleventh ward club, Thos. Hunter, Captain, 200 men.
Eleventh ward colored club, Captain Larimer, 108 men.
Second ward club, Captain Gus. Braun, 168 men. This club was preceded by a drum corps, and the Thirty-second ward Pioneer club numerbing, 50 men.
Second ward cadets, 60 boys.
Grand Central colored club, Captain Hatfield, 125 men.
Drum corps, preceding the Third ward club, Captain W. J. Kennedy 50 men.
Fifth ward Boys in Blue, Captain Harvey, 60 men.
Sixth ward club, Captain Richard Lee, 180 men, preceded by a drum corps.
Seventh ward Glee club, 40 men.
Seventh ward marching club, Capt. McFarland, 75 men, with drum corps.
Eighth ward club, Capt. H. Lowe, 65 men, preceded by a drum corps.
Ninth ward club, Capt. James Boyd, 108 men, and drum corps.
Seventeenth ward Axmen and Pioneers, Charles Robinson, Captain, 65 men.
Fourteenth ward club, Capt. Lew T. Brown, 200 men, and the Cresent Cornet Band.

SECOND DIVISION.

Division Marshal, S. Foley and staff.
Union township mounted club, Capt. F. C. Negley 40 men.
Washington Cornet Band.
Twenty-ninth ward club, Capt. F. W. Welker, 110 men.
Thirty-second ward club, Capt. Ernest Baldenberger, 75 men, preceded by a drum corps.
South Side Central Club, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, Captain Foley, 70 men.
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards club, Capt. Church, 75 men.

THIRD DIVISION.

Robinson Silver Cornet Band.
Division Marshal Walton Woolsey, and Staff.
Fourth ward Allegheny Pioneers, Captain Dick Brown, 100 men.
Masonic Band.
Artillery Battalion of the Allegheny Central club, Capt. Walker, 120 men.
Sharpsburg Hayes and Wheeler Association, Capt. Peter Kile, 70 men, and drum corps. This club carried a banner, on which was inscribed "Sammy pay your income tax."
Germania Band.
Third ward, Allegheny, Pioneers, Captain H. Zehenger, 110 men.
Third ward, Allegheny, club, Captain William Paul, 75 men.
Third ward, Allegheny, junior club, Captain Aiken, 60 boys.
Keystone Band.
Grand Central Battalion, Allegheny, Major Cooke, with three companies, commanded by Captains Kitchen, Reynolds and Parker, numbering 250 men.
Silver Cornet Band.
Second ward, Allegheny, club, Captain E1. Armstrong, 75 men.
Third ward, Allegheny, Vigilants, colored, Captain Harrison Taylor, 75 men.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, Captain D. R. Callen, 60 men.
American Cornet Band.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, Minute Men, Captain Jas. Archibald, 150 men.

The Meeting.

At the corner of Fifth avenue and Liberty street a commodious stand had been erected for the speakers. It was festooned with flags, banners, and transparencies, and was well lighted by lamps and reflectors. Red lights were burned on the opposite corner, and the time before the speeches commenced was spent in firing off rockets and Roman candles.

The A. N. Caliver brass band was stationed just in front of the stand, and relieved the tedium of the wait by discoursing some excellent music.

And, we nearly forgot to mention it—stretched diagonally across from theopposite side of Fifth avenue to the stand was a long strip of muslin with the inscription in large letters; "Loads the van: Vermont; 25,000 majority."

Long before the procession reached the corner the square was crowded, and before the speaking commenced every available spot of ground within seeing, let alone hearing, distance was occupied by a surging mass of humanity, the sea of upturned faces surrounded by the glare of the red light gave evidence that the first general meeting of the campaign was a glorious success.

It was unfortunate that it was not decided to commence the speaking before the procession was over, as the large crowd of people who had gathered early in the evening expecting that no such folly would be indulged in, were wearied long before the first torch appeared. Indeed numbers left before the meeting commenced. However, the crowd was still simply immense.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order about half past nine o'clock by Mr. J. S. Lambie, who stated the names of the following persons for President and Vice Presidents:

Hon John Scott—President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Wm. C. McCarthy,	Wm. Sheargold,
Hon. O. O. Phillips,	Capt. J. N. O'Neil,
David Aiken, Jr.,	Dr. F. R. Shafer,
W. B. Negley,	Samuel McKelvy,
J. C. Patterson,	H. F. Pulpress,
O. D. Goldie,	Miles S. Humphreys,
John McD. Crossan,	Henry Chalfant,
Harry Darlington,	H. Sellers McKee,
W. G. Ayers,	M. K. Corbad,
Capt. R. D. Humes,	James H. Johnston,
N. H. Voegtly,	Josiah King,
J. J. Gilpin,	A. W. Loomis,
S. A. Purviance,	James J. Bennett,
W. Neeb,	James Kelly,
Dr. James King,	James Verner,
Col. Wm. Espy,	James Cohen,
Charles W. Lewis,	John W. Riddell,
Samuel McKinley,	George Archibald,
Wm. E. Harrison,	Gen. Jas. S. Negley,
Capt. Ben Councell,	Prof. S. A. Stone,
Dr. F. Hardtmeyer,	J. M. Taylor,
Hon. T. J. Bigham,	Maj. John Shaw,
Nathan Boyd,	Thomas Taylor,
Alexander Nimick,	B. F. Jones,
Lemuel Goodings,	Wm. M. Anderson,
J. G. Siebenecht,	Jacob Painter,
John C. Harper,	W. H. Graff,
Jacob Reese,	T. B. Atterbury,
Arthur Hobson,	

Secretaries—Reporters of the Press.

Chairman Scott spoke very briefly, reviewing in a few words the principles of the party and the elements of the campaign. His remarks were earnest, eloquent, and pointed. He then introduced

EX-GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

In his introduction the Governor said that the lateness of the hour would prevent him from making a long speech. The best address of the evening, he said, had been made in the large torchlight procession. The music, the enthusiasm, the soldierly bearing of the boys, reminded him, as he knew it did others, of the war times, when Pennsylvania rallied up majorities for the Republican party that gave no room for opposition. He believed that this year Pennsylvania would give at least thirty thousand majority. Principles, not men, he held, were necessary to be taken into consideration in this campaign. The Republican party has given to the people in Hayes and Wheeler men of unblemished character, men against whom not a word can be said. The principles of the Republican party he referred to and then stated that in St. Louis platform the Democrats have given their principles. In that platform there is not one idea or suggestion, worthy of mention, that has not been mentioned and advocated by the Republican party years ago. The rest of the platform is devoted to an indictment of the Republican party. Nearly every crime in the catalogue is charged against them. If these indictments were correct, then there is not a member of the Republican party but should be an inmate of a prison.

"STOP THIEF."

But their charges against the party are simply the cry of "stop thief." The Democrats know that in years gone by they really have been guilty of the crimes with which they charge the Republican party, and they hope to escape by throwing suspicion on the Republican party. But the speaker said it was not his intention to make a partisan speech. He wished to appeal to his hearers as thinking, intelligent, reasonable men. Against this cry of corruption on the Republican party, he wished to bring the unimpeachable evidence of the documents. The Democratic House, for partisan purposes, ordered an investigation, which resulted in showing that during the administrations of Polk, Pierce and Buchanan the amount embezzled by Government officers amounted to $9 for every $1,000 collected, while during the administrations of Lincoln and Grant the loss was only eighty cents to every $1,000 collected. (Applause.)

A question from the crowd—"How about the whisky ring?"

Governor Pollock—Nine-tenths of the members of the whisky ring were Democrats and I venture to say nine-tenths of the liquor dealers of this city are Democrats.

REPUBLICAN VS. DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION.

Proceeding he said: Why, the Democrats talk of corruption in the Republican party, while in New York city alone, during twelve years of Democratic rule, more money was stolen than all that stolen by the Republican and Whig parties, ever since they have had an organization. And Tweed, the prince of plunderers, was the friend and companion of Tilden, who was his adviser, and sent him a check for $5,000. After Tweed was arrested and convicted, he escaped, and yet Tilden, who is responsible for the conduct of his subordinates, has never called the Sheriff to account for his connivance at that escape.

Speaking of the proposed division of the school fund, the Governor said that were all Democrats who want to destroy our common schools to die suddenly, there wouldn't be enough honest, respectable Democrats left to bury them. The speaker favored giving to the child of every man, rich or poor, of whatever sect or nationality, a liberal education, but he wanted no sectarian schools supported by public money.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

Who tried to destroy the country, grand and glorious in all its history and illustrious in everything pertaining to human rights? The Democratic party. The graves of thousands of our country's heroes, on many a battle-field, attest to the actuating principles of the Democracy. And now are we to give the reins of government of the country into the hands of those who tried to destroy it? [Cries of "No!" No!" from the crowd.]

The Republican party, with a magnanimity that is the admiration of the world, granted general amnesty to the late foes of the country; and now those persons who gladly accepted that amnesty, flout it in our faces, and say we gave it to them through fear.

The speaker then referred to the atrocities in the South, such as the Hamburg massacre, and asked if it is not the Democratic party that needs reform.

A voice from the crowd—"Has Governor Tilden punished any of the canal ring men?"

Gov. Pollock—Not one. One man was convicted, but has never been sentenced. (Applause.)

Another voice—"How about the Pittsburgh ring?"

Gov. Pollock—I don't know anything about a ring here, but if there is one, I say "let no guilty man escape."

Another voice—"What do you think of Belknap?"

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Governor Pollock—Why, I'm glad he's punished. General Grant appointed him to the office because he had been a good General, a tried and faithful officer. He had been a Democrat before the war, and if he did do wrong, he was just going back to the principles and teachings of his youth. [Laughter and applause.]

Another question was asked, why it was that the ex-Rebel General Mosby had more influence than any other man in Washington. To this the Governor replied by giving the story of Franklin's reply to the question of why a tub nearly full of water would not weigh more when a fish was put in it—it is not true. General Mosby is a reformed man. (A voice, "Yes; and was paid for it.")

Governor Pollock—General Mosby belongs to that class of men who never do a good act unless they are paid for it.

Speaking of General Hayes, the speaker said that the Democrats are erecting a great many hickory poles this year, but in view of the peculiar condition of their financial views, he thought slippery elm would be better.

The Governor also referred to the cry of hard times, and said they it is not owing to the administration but to a financial crisis. England, France, and other countries are in the same condition. It is the world that is staggering, not the United States. The relative benefits of free trade and protection were well stated, and the voters urged not to jump out of the frying pan into the fire by bringing the free trade Democracy into power.

He finally took his seat amid cheers and cries of "go on" which he declined to do because he was tired, and the hour was late.

MR. SHAPLEY'S SPEECH.

Upon the conclusion of General Pollock's remarks, Mr. Rufus E. Shapley, of Philadelphia, was introduced.

The speaker regretted the audience, on account of the lateness of the hour not to interrupt him with questions.

Following is a synopsis of his remarks:

"When all the great principles for which the Democratic party had, for so many years contended were settled by the unanswerable logic of revolution; when slavery, of which it was the champion and protector, was abolished; when reconstruction and universal suffrage which it had opposed were made accomplished facts; when nothing remained of its ancient self except its ancient name, it was supposed that its disintegration would follow and that it would cease to lire except in our political history.

But its habit of control and lust for power seem to have endowed it with a species of immortality. Representing no political principles, proposing no policy and united in nothing except the desire to regain its lost power, it reappears year after year with diminished numbers but unbroken columns. In all its recent campaigns it has been true to but two things—its unconquerable tendency to grumble at every act and measure of the Administration, and its unquenchable lust for power. It has been consistent in nothing else. Its leaders have strung it around to every point of the political compass. It has adopted every platform which seem calculated to catch the popular ear, and nominated any candidate who promised success. It has opposed everything it ever advocated, and again advocated everything it ever opposed. The old time advocate of hard money, it has become the champion of an irredeemable paper currency, and opposed the resumption of specie payments. The livelong opponent of a centralized Government, it has favored giving to Congress the power to inflate and contract the currency at will. It is not even consistent in its record of the past. This platform declares a species of repudiation, and the next the payment of our national obligations. It is in favor of hard money in the East and soft money in the West, and any kind of public money it can lay its hands on in the South.

In New York and New England it interprets its platform to mean resumption of specie payments as an early day, and in Indiana swears that no man but a fool can understand it to mean anything short of inflation. (Applause.)

THE CHANGE OF IDOLS.

In 1872 it fell down before Horace Greeley as the children of Israel did before the molten calf of Aaron, and hailed him as its deliverer who would lead it to the promised land of office.

Last year it misstook the Rag-baby for its political Messiah, but it died in its swaddling clothes. This year it has built a new image which it calls Reform, but people have discovered the idol they are called upon to worship is but a brazen faced sham.

People are commencing now to understand that the sole aim and object and policy of the Democratic leaders is to attain power, by any pretext, any cant, any platform, with any candidate, and in any way.

A united Democratic South which a few years ago thundered with shot and shell at the gates of the Capital and sought to raise over it the flag of slavery and rebellion; which strove for four years with fire and sword to break up the Union, and came back into it not from choice, but by compulsion of overwhelming numbers backed by Almighty God; which resisted emancipation, and reconstruction and negro suffrage; which holds all laws on these subjects to be unconstitutional, and in which scenes like the Hamburg massacre and the Mississippi election outrages occur at this day—together with two or three Democratic States in the North, its allies—not from principles or interests for the sake of power demands that the Union shall be entrusted to its keeping—that it shall be trusted to pay off the public debt, to interpret the newly amended constitution according to old Democratic theories; to enforce the laws and maintain peace in the South. And all this is demanded in the name of Reform! Surely there must be some overwhelming necessity for a change, if such a change must be made as that from Grant to Tilden. (Applause.)

Speaking of the promise of the Democratic House and Sam. Randall to secure reform, and the efforts made to that end, Mr. Shapley said:

THE REFORM CAMPAIGN.

Nine long months were spent with an eye single to the Presidential campaign, and resulted in the impeachment of one public officer, and in making an apparent reduction of $30,000,000 in appropriations. This last was effected by postponing necessary appropriations which must be made up next year, by claiming credit for reductions in estimates made by Republican heads of departments, by shamefully and seriously crippling many departments of the Government, and by other unworthy devices. A *bona fide* saving of not more than about $5,000,000 was made, while the previous Republican Congress made a reduction from the previous year of over thirteen million dollars, and an average of $8,000 had been made every year for seven years. The great crying sin of the administration is that it has filled the offices of the government with Republicans and Union soldiers, and not with Confederates and the followers of Tammany. (Applause.) The Democratic party does not propose to change this system, but to turn out good office holders who are competent, skilled and experienced, and to put in an equal number of ex-Confederate soldiers and Northern Democrats who have no other qualification than that they voted for Mr. Tilden. This is Democratic Reform, "only that and nothing more."

Under Governor Hayes a genuine Civil Service Reform is possible and will be accomplished; under Mr. Tilden, however much he favors it, it cannot be done. What a spectacle would he present, if he were elected, in the indiscriminate rush of half a million hungry Reformers, some clamoring for hard money, some for soft, but all for "Tilden, Office and Reform." Mr. Shapley, after reviewing the charges made against the Republican party, and the allegation that only a change of parties could bring about Reform, continued: If Democratic Reform in the past is a sham, and Democratic Reform in the future a delusion, what shall be said of its candidate who has been put forward as the great High Priest and exemplar of Reform?

THE "REFORMER'S" RECORD.

Until the exposure of the villainies of Tweed, his political confederate, no living man had ever heard his name and the word Reform used in the same sentence. Even when that exposure was first made, Mr. Tilden was silent. But when it became apparent that Tweed must go under, that there was no hope for Tammany, and that its prosecution offered splendid possibilities for personal ambition and reputation, then, for the first time in his whole long life, he became a Reformer. His conversion, though late, did not go unrewarded. The Reform wave came and made him Governor. Then seeing the Presidential chair almost within reach of his hand, Reform broke out all over him, and, like a modern Hercules, he went to work with his little Reform squirt to cleanse the Augean stables of the Canal Ring. His own party thought so little of his Reform record that a month before the Convention met his nomination was deemed impossible. But here his genius—not for Reform, but wire-pulling—came into play, and it was found he had captured the Convention bodily—at what cost is unknown.

But there is a question in this campaign which rises above all consideration of finance or reform. Has the time come when the Democratic party, whose Southern wing plunged into rebellion and whose Northern wing has steadily opposed every measure of reconstruction, can be fairly trusted with the control of the Government? We do not want to wave the bloody shirt or to appeal to passions begot of the war and which it is best not to revive. We want peace—but not a peace which means Democratic rule. In that there can be no peace. It means only the agitation and unrest of the ocean when the storm has just passed over it. It means revival of old passions, rekindling of old aspirations, disturbing the new political relations between those but recently slaves and masters—interpreting the Constitution according to old Democratic teaching—it means experimenting with the public debt and tampering with the public credit.

When the Democratic party at this early day asks to take back into its hands the helm of the Ship of State it so nearly wrecked, there can be but one answer. *Not yet!*

THE CONCLUSION.

But a synopsis scarcely does credit to Mr. Shapley. His remarks were eloquent, powerful, finished, humorous, sarcastic and admirable in every detail, and the people listened to him with an interest and attention that they could not have avoided, even had they desired.

When he had finished, loud cries were made for Col. Haymaker, but it being already so late, that gentleman declined to speak. The meeting, which from beginning to end had been remarkably orderly and good humored, was then adjourned, and the crowd dispersed for their homes.

THE PETROLEUM SUPPLY.

Hunting for the Oleaginous Wealth—The Statistics of Well-drilling and Production for August.

The Oil City *Derrick* publishes several columns of statistics and comments on well-drilling operations during August. The following is a general summary: "The best information shows that the daily production of the entire oil regions approximates 26,500 barrels, an increase of fully thirteen hundred, as compared with July. This is a small increase to be derived from the enormous host of new wells, aggregating no less than two hundred and sixty-eight. The following summary will be convenient for reference and comparison:

Wells drilling in Butler		154
" "	Clarion	119
" "	Venango	21
" "	Warren	11
" "	McKean	56
Total wells drilling Sept. 1		361
" "	August 1	349
Increase in August		12
Rigs up and building in Butler		87
" "	Clarion	163
" "	Venango	39
" "	Warren	36
" "	McKean	58
Total rigs on September 1		383
" "	August 1	283
Increase in August		100
Wells finished in Butler		72
" "	Clarion	17
" "	Venango	37
" "	Warren	32
" "	McKean	50
Total wells completed in August		208
" "	July	196
Increase in August		72
Production of wells in Butler		743
" "	Clarion	1,318
" "	Venango	367
" "	Warren	276
" "	McKean	632
Total production of August wells		3,366
" "	July "	2,783
Increase in August		583
Average yield of August wells	bbls	12
" "	July "	14
Decrease in August	"	2
Total dry holes in August		41
" "	July	29
Increase in August		12
Total wells due in September		243

The shipments have been unprecedently large, aggregating one hundred and seventy-five thousand barrels, at least ten thousand a day in excess of the production. This has reduced the stocks fully three hundred thousand barrels, which is a satisfactory exhibit that gives additional encouragement to the outlook. The growing consumption will require a huge amount of crude during the rest of the year, and five dollar oil now seems much nearer than did three dollars a little over a month ago. The producers exhibit characteristic energy in prosecuting developments to the utmost, but even this folly cannot long prevent the upward march of the grand illuminant of the Nineteenth Century.

SILKS.

Important Announcement.

Hugus & Hacke announce that they have now received the largest and best collection of black, colored and fancy silks that they have ever shown.

These goods having been contracted for before the late advance in prices of raw silk consequent upon the failure of the silk crop will be sold without reference to the present market value. In colored silks we offer a magnificent assortment of dark, medium and light shades; extraordinary good value. We invite an early inspection of this line, during purchasers have now an opportunity to supply their wants more favorably than may again occur in a long time.

HUGUS & HACKE.
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Choice Broderies

For suits, at 30, 40 and 50 cents.

BIBER & EASTON.

Exposition Now Open.

Strangers visiting the city during the Exposition will find Hubley's, 195 Fifth avenue, in Library Building, above Sixth street, a pleasant, home-like place to take a comfortable meal or lunch, being conveniently located near the Manchester Passenger Railway Station, where carsrun to and from the Exposition Building every few minutes.

All the New Shades

In 4 4 cashmeres, at 40 cents.

BIBER & EASTON.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

Fresh Invoice of New Styles at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.

We have this day received a large invoice of new styles of Hats, which we are selling at very low prices.

All goods guaranteed as represented. Our One System strictly adhered to.

Agents for Dunlap & Co.'s Fifth Avenue Silk Hat—the best Hat in the country.

'Don't Be Humbuged or Swindled.

$15, $16, $17 or $18 will buy a ladies' fine solid gold unredeemed watch, warranted. I do as I advertise. Call and see. E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. Remember GAZETTE building.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, beats them all in prices.

See Our

70 cent Black Cashmere.

BIBER & EASTON.

Fall Styles in Clothing.

Full preparations for fall suits have been made by Bleakly & Kunz, Merchant Tailors, No. 70 Smithfield street, as their goods now opened will prove beyond a doubt. Their motto is, "Hard Pan Prices."

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, beats them all in prices.

Bowel Complaints are speedily relieved by using DR SCHERER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office, No. 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Buy Your Goods for Cash,

And get extra bargains, at the New Cash House.

BIBER & EASTON.
118 Federal street.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, beats them all in prices.

All the Latest Varieties

of fine material for Fall and Winter suits can now be found on the counters of B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. Tiegel's good taste and judgment are displayed in his selections and parties who patronize him are assured of neat fits, good material and low prices.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, beats them all in prices.

Oysters

In every style, meals to order of the delicacies of the season, at Jacob B. Hubley & Co's., Library Building.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

Wettach Couch & Co., bankrupts, of Allegheny. Court appointed U. S. Marshal Hall provisional assignee.

M. A. Woodward, Esq., assignee of S. R. McLean, vs. Susanna McLean. Bill in equity to recover real estate alleged to be fraudulently conveyed by bankrupt. Argued.

In admiralty. Steamer Wm. Wagner, J. M. Clark allowed to intervene.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

Commonwealth vs. John Fitz, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, previously reported. Verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. Sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of three years in the Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Kate Richter, indicted for larceny on oath of Jacob Schwab. The defendant was charged with aiding and abetting Van Kennedy in the larceny of a lot of jewelry and other valuables to the amount of $600 from Mr. Schwab, in whose family she was employed as a domestic. On trial.

Joseph Divers indicted for felonious assault, two cases, previously reported, was found guilty in both cases.

Commonwealth vs. Francis Foster, indicted for keeping a disorderly house. Verdict of guilty.

Patrick Friel, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the second count. He was charged with having stolen a lot of main and side-rod brasses from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The information against Frederick and C. Hahn, which charged them with "trespass and damages," was quashed because it set forth no indictable offense.

Edmund Burkley, indicted for burglary, in having entered the house of A. H. Rowand, at Verona, on the 28th of August, and stolen a gold watch, pleaded guilty.

Commonwealth vs. H. Desque; embezzlement; guilty. Sentenced te fifteen months in the Work House.

The following surety cases will be heard to-day: Wm. Haney, G. P. Bielstein, Aug. Herring, Maria Myer, Joseph Stehler, Jeremiah Shrina, Wm. F. Weimer, Pat. Walsh, et al., Geo. Black, Milton Bauman, Wm. Cooper, F. H. Haslage, Rose McGelvery, Fred. Pilgrim, J. M. Roberts, William Fadd.

Court Brevities.

JOHN YOUNG appeared before Judge Ewing in Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, and after taking the required oath secured his naturalization papers.

JAMES CURLIN instituted a suit for damages in Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, against Henry and Emma Holstein Blaisdell. A capias was issued.

The case of the United States vs. Samuel Thompson, in which the property of the defendant was seized, has been compromised on payment of $58,000 and costs.

The writ of *habeas corpus* against Arabella Stockton, issued by Judge Kirkpatrick, on Tuesday and made returnable yesterday was, on motion of defendant's counsel, quashed, because of a defect in not being addressed to any one.

WILLIAM HINKLE and wife brought suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, against Henry Hinkle to recover damages for alleged slander, the words spoken having reflected on the character of plaintiff's wife. Capias issued.

BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO. AT AUCTION.

STOCKS,
FINE GOLD WATCH,
AND ORGAN,
In Drape's Auction Rooms,
182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Sep. 11th,
AT 7.30 O'CLOCK, WILL BE SOLD:

4 shares South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Company.
20 shares Central Bank, Pittsburgh.
20 shares Peoples' Insurance Company, Pittsburgh.
25 shares National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
3 shares Third National Bank, Allegheny.
5 shares German National Bank, Allegheny.
Also, an exceedingly FINE HUNTING CASE PATENT LEVER WATCH, London movement, 18 karat gold cased, fully jewelled, and
A SUPERIOR SILVER TONGUED CABINET ORGAN, almost new
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Grand Opening of Fall and Winter Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children's Wear at Strassberger & Joseph's, 161 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Come and see our complete stock—one of the largest in both cities and-a-half variety of boys and children's suits, cheap and very choice. A large line of stylish Suittings, which we make to order; also fine Worsteds and Chinchillas for overcoats, very handsome, for little money.

We warrant all goods made to order for fit, quality and price. We ignore high prices, and, by adhering strictly to the cash system, we can always offer greater inducements than any other house.

You can save time, as we can show you now a complete stock at all prices and for all ages, you can save money by buying of Strassberger & Joseph, as you always get a good, honest article.

Silks and Brocades.

Notwithstanding the recent great advance in Raw Silk and manufactured Silk goods, Joseph Horne & Co., 197 and 199 Penn avenue, announce that for the next 30 days, they will continue to offer the LOWEST VERY LOW PRICES prevailing during the past season, also that they are now opening in the Silk Department, all the newest shades of Plain and Colored Dress Silks, Check and Stripe Silks with Black and White Colored Grounds, and invite special attention to the new patterns in Brocade Silks and Velvets, of this Fall's importation, together with a full assortment of Black Silks, at the most reliable makes. An opportunity is thus afforded to secure articles in this line at 25 to 33 per cent. under real value.

Clothing and Character.

Association has much do with character, but dress is the mainspring of the whole, for in